Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,124. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Wednesday: Generally FAIR, COOLER.

Stock Market—Bear raiders still pegging away, but accomplishing nothing beyond fractional changes.

Wheat, 97⅝; corn, 29½; cotton, 7⅝.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 8.

Ship News.—Page 6.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 3.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

It is announced in a dispatch from Pekin that a new Chinese Minister has been appointed to Washington.—Page 5.

Judge Windes of Chicago yesterday decided that the "blacklisting" of employes by a railroad company was not illegal.

The Silver Democratic State Committee of Kentucky decided yesterday to continue its contest for the Electoral vote of the State.

The State Department and Consul General Lee do not believe the story that the Competitor prisoners have been tried by court-martial in Cuba.

In the trial of Lady Tina Scott for libeling Earl Russell, in London, yesterday, the Earl denied all the charges made against him by his mother-in-law.—Page 5.

Many of the best golfers have entered for the handsome prizes to be given in the tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club, which will begin to-morrow and continue the remainder of the week.—Page 6.

The Children's Aid Society held its annual meeting yesterday. The total expenditures were $371,447. Homes were found for 2,256 boys and girls; 6,406 were taught in industrial and night schools, and 5,830 lodged.—Page 9.

The report in a morning paper that Trinity Church walls had cracked and were sinking into the sand was denied in detail by Charles Sooysmith of the engineers who are in charge of repairs that are being made.—Page 9.

A list of the creditors of Albert B. Hilton, who did business as Hilton, Hughes & Co., was made public yesterday. Some of the largest ones are: National Park Bank, $300,000; Chemical National Bank, $200,000, and Dunne Brothers, $200,000.—Page 9.

Major Charles F. Roe, Commander of Squadron A, has applied for authority to organize a third troop of cavalry. Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald indorsed the application and forwarded it to the headquarters of the National Guard.—Page 9.

Mr. Moody addressed large congregations in Cooper Union. He scored the men for lacking earnestness, and said there was too much namby-pamby Christianity. His Thanksgiving collections will be given to the wives and mothers, exclusively.—Page 9.

Retail coal dealers in all parts of the country discuss the condition of the market. They say that prices do not advance because of gas competition and the cautious buying of all classes of consumers. They say that business has improved somewhat since the election.—Page 8.

The Tombs census of prisoners, which did not agree with the figures in Commissioner Wright's estimates for the Department of Correction for 1897, turned out yesterday to be correct. The discrepancy was made to appear by figures having been taken from the wrong column.—Page 9.

The new Hall of Mammals of the American Museum of Natural History was opened for a private view yesterday, and on Monday the public will be admitted. The rarest things are Arctic animals. An extensive collection of birds' eggs and beautiful stones are among the additions.—Page 9.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower was entertained at dinner by members of the Democratic Club last night. Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, made an appeal to sound-money Democrats to continue with the Republicans a vigorous opposition to Bryanism.

Senator Chandler said yesterday he believed Congress in its next session would authorize a short-time loan for the relief of the Treasury. He was of the opinion that there would be an extra session of Congress, and that in that session there would be both revenue and financial legislation.

The sale to William C. Whitney of the Stuart mansion at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street was announced yesterday. Mr. Whitney said in explanation that he intended to make his home in the Stuart house, and had given the residence at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street to his son, Harry Payne Whitney.—Page 8.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board said yesterday in replying to Senator Raines's criticisms that saloon keepers were evading the liquor law, not through police connivance, but because of defects in the Raines law "so obvious that at the time of [illegible] many people regarded them as [illegible]." Senator Raines reiterated his charges last night.

Persons interested in the preservation of the city's valuable papers will make an aggressive campaign for a new Hall of Records. The Board of Estimate has provided for the draft of a bill authorizing the acquirement of property and for the expenditure of money. Real estate lawyers have formed an association with the view of making an aggressive campaign.—Page 9.

WILL KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

Kentucky Silver Democrats Still After the Electoral Vote.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 24.—The silver Democratic State Central and Executive Committees held a session here this afternoon. Besides determining to carry on the contest for the Electoral vote of Kentucky, it decided that the campaign for silver should be kept up without intermission. Though the gold Democrats already had decided to participate in no silver Democratic conventions or primaries, the silver men took the pains to insist to the County Chairmen that none but silver Democrats should be recognized.

The matter of fusion with Populists also was considered. This was left with the counties. In several counties fusion already has been effected on local tickets.

The committees decided to start a silver daily newspaper in Louisville.

Swallowed His False Tooth and Died.

MARYSVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 24.—William S. Smith, proprietor of the Continental Hotel at Marysville, is dead, as a result of having swallowed a false tooth and the rubber plate to which it was attached. The tooth and plate lodged in Mr. Smith's esophagus, producing a series of hemorrhages. He tried again and again, without success, to have the obstruction removed. A post-mortem examination showed the tooth on the plate imbedded in the esophagus four inches above the stomach. It had severed an artery.

To Succeed His Father in Congress.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., Nov. 24.—Charles R. Crisp was to-day nominated by the Democrats of the Third Congressional District to fill the unexpired term in Congress of his father, Charles F. Crisp, who died recently. Mr. Crisp is not quite twenty-six years old. It is not probable that the Populists will make any nomination against him.

RAINES RENEWS CHARGES

SAYS THERE IS WHOLESALE VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.

Advises Commissioner Roosevelt to Look Around and Discover the True State of Affairs—Mr. Roosevelt's Statement.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Senator John Raines gave out a carefully prepared typewritten interview with himself to-night. He says:

"Until the figures show to the contrary, I shall hold to my conviction that the number of places selling liquor illegally within ten miles of the New-York City Hall, not including clubs, saloons, or 'fake' hotels, is somewhere in the neighborhood of 4,000, and that most of these are places the owners of which cannot, without committing perjury, secure a liquor tax receipt. Whether they have any police protection or not, or whether they simply sell in violation of all law and without the knowledge of the police, is a question that may be more fully determined hereafter."

"The investigation which I have conducted during the Summer has developed one remarkable fact, that, while upward of 42,000 retail licenses or certificates were granted in 1895 by the United States Government in the State of New-York, but a little more than 34,000 were issued by Boards of Excise in the State of New-York, thus proving that, notwithstanding the low license fees in previous years, about 8,000 people who paid a tax to the Government for the privilege of retailing liquors did not take out a license under local authorities. Probably not to exceed 500 of this number would be accounted for by clubs. The balance would most likely be those who could not obtain a license from Boards of Excise. Certainly they did not intend to throw away their money when they obtained a Government license, and if they carried on the traffic in liquors without license from the local authorities they were violating the law, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police authorities. In all probability, from 4,000 to 5,000 of those cases exist within ten miles of the City Hall of New-York.

What the Figures Show.

"This statement is in reference to the state of affairs existing under the old excise law. The statistics for the present year show that some twenty-seven thousand tax certificates have been granted, but there is no question in my mind that the number of places or persons who had paid the retail tax to the United States Government during the present year, and have failed to obtain a liquor tax certificate under the Raines law, is at least as great as it was last year, if not greater, and I believe that fully as many cases exist now as last year where the parties had paid the Government tax and avoided payment of the State tax. The clubs would account for more of this number this year than they would last, but undoubtedly there still exist many thousands of cases where the business in which the parties are engaged is such that they could not obtain a liquor tax certificate under the present law without committing perjury, but who yet have paid the United States Government tax and are taking their chances of being prosecuted; and it is more than likely that very many of these parties are protected from arrest and punishment through the connivance of officers of the law. The question raised by this state of facts is: Who are the parties that pay the United States Government tax and yet do not pay the State tax?

"It is perfectly feasible for the local authorities of any municipality to ascertain beyond a question who these parties are. A comparison of the reports of the United States Government with those of the Excise Department of this State will give the name and locality of each individual, and I propose to know before this investigation closes just who they are. The police authorities of New-York can ascertain the same thing if they choose to do so, and I reiterate that until the figures show to the contrary I shall hold to my conviction that the number of places selling liquor illegally within ten miles of the New-York City Hall, not including clubs, saloons, or 'fake' hotels, is somewhere in the neighborhood of 4,000, and that the most of these are places the owners of which cannot, without committing perjury, secure a liquor tax receipt. Whether they have any police protection or not, or whether they simply sell in violation of all law and without the knowledge of the police, is a question that may be more fully determined hereafter.

Roosevelt Criticised.

"A word as to Commissioner Roosevelt and his comments upon my published statement. I am disposed to give the Commissioner credit for the best of intentions and for very much good work in the enforcement of the law, and especially of the liquor tax law. I recognize the fact that many and serious obstacles exist which have yet to be overcome in the matter of enforcement; that the 'fake' hotels and 'fake' clubs are yet to be dealt with, which, so long as they exist, will be a source of trouble, and that with some grand and petit juries there is a disposition to ignore complaints for violations of this law. But, notwithstanding all this, and all Mr. Roosevelt has done, there is an ample field yet open for his explorations. The statistics lead with irresistible force to the conclusion that outside of 'fake' hotels, all of which have paid the tax and hold certificates; outside of clubs, 'fake' or otherwise, there are thousands who now, as under the old excise law, pay the United States Government tax and secretly sell without having obtained a State tax certificate. I have no doubt, now that attention has been called to this feature, Mr. Roosevelt will endeavor to locate these parties. Very soon the special committee will be able to assist him by giving him the names and locations of these parties within his jurisdiction, and he must not be astonished if, in spite of his own efforts and the vigilance of the police force, he finds that very many of these parties are those who could not obtain tax certificates under the law by reason of the illegal business in which they are engaged.

"Mr. Roosevelt alludes to Raines hotels and Raines clubs. Upon investigation he will find that the provisions of the present law as to hotels and selling to guests with meals and in their rooms are the same as under the previous excise law, while the club evasions exist, not through any provisions of the Raines law, but through the decision of a court which, with all due respect to judicial authority, I believe will be yet declared to be unsound."

REPLY OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

He Says Mr. Raines Is to Blame if His Law Is Evaded.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board replied yesterday to State Senator Raines, who had said in Albany the day before that there were between 4,000 and 5,000 places

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DEER AND DOGS FIGHT.

A Fierce Battle in a Wire Inclosure at Oakhurst, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—A fierce battle was fought last night in a pen at Oakhurst between two young pet deer and a blooded dog, or perhaps two of them. The deer were killed, and one of the dogs was so badly injured he may die.

The dogs belonged to Mrs. E. W. Allen, who occupies a cottage at Oakhurst. The deer belonged to T. T. Kinney of Newark, who has a large place in the same section, and owns, besides his own big house, a number of cottages.

Mr. Kinney's deer were very tame, having been reared as pets. The two dogs were always carefully housed and not allowed to roam.

Some time last night the dogs escaped from their house and crossed to Mr. Kinney's place, only a short distance away. The deer were in a wire cage. The dogs apparently tried to break through the wiring, but failed, and then burrowed under the baseboard, and thus one or both entered the cage. This morning the cage showed signs of a fierce battle. Both deer had fough hard, it seemed, and both were badly torn. They were dead when discovered.

The dog or dogs had chewed the throats of the deer and bitten their legs and flanks during the battle. The sharp hoofs of the deer had done effective service, for the dog which was in the cage this morning showed the signs of the battle. The dog was torn and mangled and unable to move from loss of blood. It is thought the second dog took part in the fight, escaped serious injury, and was able to continue his wanderings.

AN EXAGGERATED STORY.

There Has Been No Cruel Hazing at Princeton University.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 24.—The exaggerated and sensational statements that appeared in a couple of morning papers that brutal hazing has been revived at Princeton were read here to-day with surprise and disgust. An investigation has brought to light the exact facts, which show that the statements of these journals are so exaggerated as to answer to falsehood.

Proctor Topley gives the lie to the whole story as told in these papers. He says that some time ago a score of sophomores took as many freshmen out one night for a frolic, but no real hazing was indulged in. The freshmen were guyed and made to give the college cheer for the sophs, and were called upon for songs. Then an impromptu football game was played. Mr. Topley reported the case to the Faculty, and Dean Murray turned the whole thing over to the Student Committee on Cheating and Hazing. A member of this committee said to-night that, although the offense was slight, the committee had decided to punish the leading participants, in order to stamp out all semblance of hazing. Consequently, half a dozen of the offenders were suspended from college till Feb. 22.

The story that the freshmen were tied face downward in the mud, while the sophs walked over them, is hooted at as the wild dream of some overzealous reporter. It is true, however, that a freshman named Clark was hurt, but this is said to have occurred in the rough and tumble of the mimic football game. The student sentiment is strongly in favor of the action of the committee, as every effort is being made to reduce even guying to a minimum. The suspended students are Marshall Geer, Summit, N. J.; Andrew Thompson, Albany, N. Y.; Frederick Rosengarten, Philadelphia; M. K. Fuller, Scranton, Penn.; S. K. Martin, Chicago, and S. Loose, Baltimore.

HAWAII DECLINES THE OFFER.

Ex-Secretary Foster's Mission on the Cable Franchise Fruitless.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Ex-Secretary John W. Foster returned from Honolulu by the steamer City of Peking this morning.

President Dole held a conference with the leading officials and business men of the islands on the 14th inst., regarding the advisability of enlarging and extending the terms of the cable franchise, granted Col. Z. S. Spalding and by him transferred to the Pacific Cable Company of New-Jersey. The new contract calls for the exclusive privilege to land cables in Hawaii connecting with Japan and Australia, and also an extension of two years in which to obtain a subsidy of $160,000 a year each from Japan and Australia. As an inducement for granting these franchises, Spalding agrees to take up $375,000 Hawaiian 4 per cent. bonds of the proposed new issue for refunding the Government debt. John W. Foster, as representative of the cable company, urged the acceptance of these terms. No action was taken, but before sailing Foster was notified that the Government was unable to grant the request.

A Trenton Bank Swindled.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—A few days ago a man sent a note to the First National Bank of this place asking that it be discounted and placed to the credit of William Balderston, a well-known resident of Bucks County, Penn., who carries an account in the bank. The note was for $1,000, and it was accepted and credited. A few days later a man presented a check to Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia for $800 and one for $400 to the Manufacturers' Bank of the same city. Both were drawn on the First National Bank of this city, and purported to be signed by Mr. Balderston. Both Philadelphia banks telephoned to the First National Bank asking if the account was a good one. The reply was in the affirmative, and both checks were honored. The note deposited here was a forgery; so are the checks.

Postmasters May Lose Their Heads.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Post Office Department has complaints against fifty or sixty Presidential Postmasters throughout the country, charged with violating the order of the President, prohibiting them from taking an active part in politics. Most of these cases are in the West, particularly in Illinois and Iowa. It is hardly probable that the Postmaster General will take action against all the offenders, but will deal only with the most flagrant cases. The others will be left for the hatchet of the Postmaster General appointed by Mr. McKinley. The terms of office of a number of them will not expire for a year or two after March 4 next.

$11,220,000 for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary of the Interior Francis has made a requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for $11,220,000 for the next quarterly payment of pensions.

WAS IT HYPNOTIC SLEEP.

Remarkable Case of Henry Moyer of Wappinger's Falls.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Everybody in Wappinger's Falls is discussing the mysterious case of Charles Moyer, a young man of twenty-five, who is just recovering from a trance, in which he remained all day and which is believed to have been of hypnotic origin.

Moyer always has enjoyed good health. He has a good education, and is of an unusually even temperament. Recently he became much interested in the subject of hypnotism, and has been studying everything he could get hold of on the subject.

Sunday Moyer fell into a deep sleep and finally lapsed into a condition that had some resemblance to a complete suspension of animation. Physicians were summoned and the usual restoratives used in cataleptic cases were applied, but with no result, and several of the villagers who think they know something about hypnotism tried rubbing and made passes and went through the regular formula, but still Moyer slumbered on.

Finally a man named Agramonte was called in, and he succeeded in awakening Moyer.

Moyer was dazed and could not explain what had happened to him, except that he was conscious, in a hazy way, of what was going on around him, and when he was able to move his muscles, felt a great sense of oppression leave him. He will not pursue his hypnotic investigations further.

M'KINLEY TO MEN OF PEACE.

Letter from the President-Elect Received in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—At the thirtieth anniversary and donation day of the Pennsylvania Peace Society, branch of the Universal Peace Union, held to-day at the rooms of the Peace Union, Independence Hall, the following letter from President-elect McKinley was read:

Alfred H. Love, Esq., President Universal Peace Union, Philadelphia:

My Dear Sir: By a happy coincidence your letter was received on the day the announcement was made of a Board of Arbitration, to settle a long pending dispute between our own country and Great Britain.

This fact gives an emphasis to the greetings and good wishes of the Peace Union.

Most certainly the citizens of the United States have a right to take pride in that their country is foremost in efforts toward arbitrating international disputes.

W. McKINLEY.

BOLD CHICAGO ROBBERIES.

A Street Car Attacked in the Business Part of the City.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Five men boarded a north-bound State Street cable car at 6:30 o'clock this morning at Peck Court, which is right in the heart of the retail dry goods section of the city, and while one at either end prevented escape from the crowded car, the others seized L. C. Barber, proprietor of Barber's Café, on Randolph Street, and another man, from whom they secured watches and a small amount of money.

A cry of "robbers" was raised, and the conductor gave the signal for a quick stop. At the train halted the thieves jumped, and were followed by a couple of policemen, who were aboard the car, and by other passengers. They succeeded in eluding their pursuers, and are still at liberty.

Sherman & Waters's saloon, at 9 Lake Street, was "held up" by two men at 6:15 o'clock this morning, and the cash register robbed of its contents, about $20. The robbers escaped.

BIGGEST MOOSE ON RECORD.

Shot by a Lynn (Mass.) Sportsman in the Maine Woods.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 24.—Dr. E. D. Robbins of Lynn has just returned from a hunting trip in the Maine woods bearing the head and antlers of the biggest bull moose of which there is record of being shot in the Pine Tree State in a decade.

It was in the lonely wilds of Piscataquis County that this giant of the woods was followed for three days by the doctor and his guide before an opportunity came for a fair shot. At last a chance offered as the great creature stood at bay to protect the two cow moose which accompanied him, allowing the sportsmen to bring him to earth. The animal weighed fully 1,200 pounds, and stood 21 hands, or seven feet, high from the ground to the top of his shoulders, or withers, measuring 10 feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his hips. His head was crowned by a splendid set of antlers, as lordly a pair as ever adorned a wall, with a span of fifty inches.

HE SHOT A LITTLE GIRL.

And She Will Lose the Sight of One Eye in Consequence.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Harry Bennett, twelve years old, shot Mary Reynolds, aged ten years, in the eye to-day, causing her to lose the sight.

Bennett, with a rifle, has been shooting almost everything he came in contact with. He shot at and missed two of his boy companions the other day. To-day, at Bradley Beach, where he lives, he met Mary Reynolds and ordered her to halt. She paid no attention to him and started on her way. He told her to throw up her hands or he would shoot her. She looked around at him and he pulled the trigger. The bullet struck the girl in the eye. Dr. Kinmouth says she will lose the sight of that eye.

Bennett has disappeared. A warrant has been issued for his arrest by Judge John A. Borden.

Amnesty in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Department of State is informed by the Legation of the United States at Managua that the President of Nicaragua has granted amnesty to over 500 persons implicated in the revolution of last February, and the conspiracy of Sept. 8 last. The members of the rebel government and the principal General of the defeated forces are not included in the pardon.

Wrecked by Western Farm Loans.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 24.—Twenty-two savings banks of New-Hampshire have failed in the last eighteen months, with deposits of over $17,000,000. Of this amount, $4,500,000 will be lost to depositors. The money, it is claimed, was lost in Western land investments.

Order "Dry-Royal" for Thanksgiving. Special baskets of 12 quarter bottles, $6.75.—Adv.

WHY WEYLER RETURNED

HE HAD TO ATTEND TO URGENT MATTERS IN HAVANA.

When These Are Settled He Will Go Back to the Field—Maceo's Forces, He Says, Are Scattered.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that in an interview Gen. Weyler stated that he had returned from the Province of Pinar del Rio owing to the necessity of settling the question of the new issue of notes by the Spanish Bank and other urgent matters. After these were settled he would be ready to return to the field.

He added that he did not believe that Maceo had more than 6,000 men, and that these were scattered in remote positions. The object of the recent Spanish operations had been the occupation of the hills and passes, and the cutting off of the supplies of the insurgents. The few insurgents in the Provinces of Las Villas and Havana were easily kept in check. There were more rebels in Camaguey than in Las Villas and Havana, but the Spaniards had little to lose there. Moreover, the object of the insurgents in gathering there might be to distract attention from Maceo in Pinar del Rio. At any rate, he would crush the rebellion in the latter province before dealing with the insurgents elsewhere.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Every effort has been made to learn the true reasons for the return last night to Havana of Capt. Gen. Weyler from the Province of Pinar del Rio, but nothing definite has transpired. All that is known is that he came here on the gunboat Legazpi from Mariel, accompanied by only one Adjutant. The rest of his staff came by rail from Artemisa.

Gen. Weyler has made no official declaration concerning the condition of affairs in the Province of Pinar del Rio. In an interview had with him just before he left Artemisa to board the Legazpi at Mariel he said he was satisfied with his campaign. He had crossed to the south and had expected to meet Maceo and give him combat. He had, however, met only small bands of rebels, who disappeared when the Spanish troops came near to them.

When questioned concerning the whereabouts of Maceo, Gen. Weyler said:

"I do not know where he is. It is certain that I did not meet him in either the hills or dales of Pinar del Rio. Despite their bravadoes, the rebels never fight, but always flee upon the approach of our troops."

Gen. Weyler added that the supplies of cattle which had been obtained by the insurgents are disappearing, the troops capturing and destroying all that they saw. The military combinations planned by him had resulted as he had expected. All these combinations were not finished, but there would be much less to do at the end of the year.

The press comments on the return of the Captain General are very guarded, as is natural under the strict censorship exercised here. It is rumored that he will soon return to the field. One report has it that the chief reason for his return to Havana was pressing Government business which demanded his personal attention. However, nothing really definite is known, and events in the near future are anxiously awaited. Some dissatisfaction is quietly expressed even by loyalists that Gen. Weyler, after his long preparations to inflict a crushing blow on Maceo, should now come back to the capital without even catching sight of the main body of the rebels. The rebel sympathizers are jubilant, believing that Gen. Weyler's return signalizes the abandonment of his personal leadership of the campaign.

Col. Rizo reports that he has raised the sieges of Ranchuelo and Las Chambas, Province of Santa Clara. He had several encounters with the rebels from the east, and completely defeated them. In these fights the insurgents lost nine killed and a number wounded. The Spanish loss, according to Col. Rizo, was two Lieutenants and eight privates wounded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—No advices, official or private, have reached Washington which shed any light upon the return of Gen. Weyler to Havana. It is believed, however, that the tour of investigation which Gen. Weyler has recently made satisfied him that the Cuban insurgents have resorted to their old plan of scattering in small detachments through the provinces occupied by them, and that they were not occupying a fortified position and ready to give the Spanish troops battle in force as Gen. Weyler expected.

One explanation of Weyler's return is found in the early arrival in Cuba of the last detachment of 20,000 troops, which were shipped from Spain some days ago. These troops sailed principally from Cadiz, Barcelona, and Valencia, and the first of the number will reach Havana early next week. The opinion is expressed by those who profess to be familiar with the situation in Cuba that Gen. Weyler will within the next six weeks make good his promise of driving the detached groups of insurgents from their strongholds into the open country, where a conflict with the Spanish troops cannot be avoided.

THE COMPETITOR TRIALS.

Story that They Have Taken Place Is False.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The report circulated by The New-York World to the effect that the men captured on the American filibustering schooner Competitor had been re-tried by a court-martial, despite a protest filed by Consul General Lee prior to his departure from Havana, is absolutely without a word of truth. Only the preliminary examinations of the prisoners on their second trial, as ordered by the Supreme Military and Naval Tribunal in Madrid, have as yet occurred, as was reported at the time by The United Associated Presses. It is not known when the trials will take place.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—State Department authorities affect to be wholly unconcerned over the reports that the Competitor prisoners have been tried in a Havana prison by drumhead court-martial, despite the protests of the United States Consul General, because, they declare, the special dispatches of the newspaper which published the reports have hitherto been so uniformly unreliable, and for the further reason that the purported information is so totally at variance with the facts already reported to the department.

As Secretary Olney understands the case, there has been no court-martial of the Competitor prisoners, but, in accordance with law, a commission similar to our Grand Jury has been for some time engaged in investigating the Competitor incident, its sole function being to bring an indictment upon which a subsequent court-martial trial can be held. This commission some weeks ago took the depositions of the prisoners.

The authorities of the State Department are confident that the actual trial will not take place for some weeks, and they have no doubt that the terms of the Cushing protocol will be respected in accordance with the assurances given by Spain. Every detail has been arranged to Secretary Olney's satisfaction, and it is not expected that the trial will be held before the first of next year.

Assistant Secretary Rockhill said: "I have no doubt that the Competitor prisoners will have a civil trial. The story that they have been secretly tried is not, in my opinion, true."

CONSUL GENERAL LEE'S DOUBTS.

He Does Not Believe that the Prisoners Have Been Tried.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—"I do not believe that the Competitor prisoners have been tried in violation of promises. I do not believe that they have been tried at all since the first court-martial."

So said Consul General Lee this noon at his Washington house. He added:

"When the first trial was held, resulting in sentencing the Competitor prisoners to death, the United States asked that they be given a civil trial. The request was sent to Spain for the decision of the Madrid authorities. I do not know the exact reply, but I believe that the State Department expects that all the Competitor prisoners will be accorded what is known in Havana as a civil trial, and have benefit of counsel. There has been more or less collecting of testimony by the Spanish authorities since then, but I am sure that there has been no trial. I should have been informed if there had been."

A SHORT-TIME LOAN PROBABLE.

Senator Chandler's Forecast of Congressional Action.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Senator Chandler of New-Hampshire said to-day:

"I do not think we can do much at the coming session, but I do think we can give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to borrow money necessary to run the Government until the revenues are sufficient. I believe we can authorize a short-time loan, limited to a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions.

"I am not in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks at this time. At present the banks need them in their reserves. If they did not have them they would have to hold their reserves in gold.

"The thing to do now is to provide means for getting money until we can put revenue legislation into effect. There will have to be an extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, in my judgment, and we shall then enact both revenue and financial legislation."

THE "BLACKLIST" UPHELD.

Judge Windes of Chicago Sustains the Action of the Railroads.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The so-called blacklist of discharged employes of railroad corporations was practically held to be legal by Judge Windes to-day.

Simeon W. Rilea brought suit against the Pullman Palace Car Company and its General Superintendent, Charles A. Garcelon, for $50,000 damages. Rilea claimed that owing to the "blacklist" he had been kept out of employment and practically denied the right to make a living.

Judge Windes said he believed it was not unlawful for two companies to agree not to hire employes discharged by each other. He will elaborate his decision giving reasons for his opinion.

MARINE PARK AT NEWPORT.

A Plan to Add to the Beauties of the Summer Resort.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 24.—The Park Commission, with ex-Mayor Powell in the chair, to-day received a plan from Olmstead & Eliot of Boston for the proposed Marine Park along the south shore of Newport Harbor, the improvement of which has long been called for. The city now proposes to spend $50,000 at least in rendering it more attractive to yachtsmen, as well as to others. The plan proposes an artificial beach 925 feet long, with bastions at each end and a wall in front. Between the latter and Wellington Avenue a lawn with shade trees is suggested, which may be used as a playground in the Summer and be flooded for a skating rink in Winter. There is also a probability of an aquarium being a feature.

W. Watts Sherman and Theodore K. Gibbs of New-York are members of the commission.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications are generally fair, cooler.

The pressure is high over the Atlantic and Gulf States, the central valleys, the lake regions, and the northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it is low on the middle and southern Rocky Mountain plateau, with no well defined storm centre within the region of observation. The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast, also in the Rocky Mountain districts; it has risen in the lake region, the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys. The temperature is slightly higher on the Atlantic coast and on the southern Rocky Mountain slope; it is cooler in the lake region. Rain has fallen in New-England and the lower lake region, and occasional showers have occurred in the Mississippi Valley and the east Gulf States. Generally fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic and Gulf States; showers or light snow will fall in the Ohio Valley and the lake region, also in the middle and upper Mississippi Valley, and occasional snow is indicated for the Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature will remain about stationary in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	52	46	48
6 A. M.	51	45	47
9 A. M.	46	48	51
12 M.	44	52	56
4 P. M.	42	57	57
6 P. M.	41	57	55
9 P. M.	40	53	54
12 P. M.	39	49	50

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52½
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1895	45
Corresponding date for last twenty years	42

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 1.

IN HONOR OF MR. FLOWER

MR. LAUTERBACH'S APPEAL TO SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

A Feature at the Dinner Given at the Democratic Club in Recognition of the ex-Governor's Services.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower was entertained at dinner at the Democratic Club, at 617 Fifth Avenue, last night, by several of the club members, who took this means of showing their appreciation of the services rendered by him to the cause of sound money in the last campaign. About eighty contributors and guests sat down at 7 o'clock in the parlors, which were very elaborately decorated. The list of guests included Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury William E. Curtis, ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, Oscar Straus, Isidor Straus, William D. Bynum of Indiana, Chairman of the National Democracy's National Committee; C. Vey Holman, National Democratic Committeeman from Maine; Randolph Stalnaker, National Democratic Committeeman from West Virginia; Major James Byrne, Congressman Newton M. Curtis, (Republican,) of St. Lawrence County; Charles J. Canda, Evan Thomas, and Edward G. Riggs.

Among the club members who were present were John Fox, Jordan L. Mott, John De Witt Warner, Thomas E. Crimmins, Louis Wiley, Charles F. Allen, A. A. Alling, John D. Crimmins, Frank A. Acer, Maurice J. Power, and Charles A. Stadler.

Tammany Men's Comments.

Only a very few Tammany members of the club were present, and some of those who were there commented very bitterly among themselves on the speech made by Chairman Edward Lauterbach, who was the fourth speaker of the evening. Mr. Lauterbach's speech was in the nature of an appeal to the sound-money Democrats to stand with the Republicans in the fights for the next four years. The Tammany members construed this to be an insidious attack on their organization. Disparaging remarks about the speech made in the hallway could be heard by those sitting near the doorway.

Ex-Quarantine Commissioner Allen said that the speech "would do very well in a Republican convention, but that it was out of place in a Democratic club."

In introducing Mr. Lauterbach, Robert B. Roosevelt, who presided, said that for the first time in his life he had voted the Republican ticket. "It was an awful pill to swallow," he said, "and there is a gentleman here who perhaps can justify me in so doing."

What Mr. Lauterbach Said.

"I haven't been in the habit of justifying Democrats," said Mr. Lauterbach, "but I suppose professionally I can accept retainers from either side and defend the criminal. The culpability in this case was the highest mark of pure patriotism. Mr. Roosevelt having said mea culpa, I hope that he will go and sin no more. The Republican Party has the apple, and is eating it in content, but we realize that it was not secured in the orchard wholly without the aid of the small boy of the sound-money Democracy.

"I hope that if this small boy, like the small boy in the old story, looks up and says, 'Jim, give me the core,' that the answer will not be' There ain't no core.' I hope that there will be plenty of core, and that there will be ample recognition of the services rendered by the sound-money Democrats."

Mr. Lauterbach then said that the serpent of secession which appeared in 1861 reappeared this year in the form of a hydra-headed dragon, its heads representing secession, socialism, anarchy, repudiation, and National dishonor.

"Is this issue ended?" he asked. "Has the time come for us to separate? The Republican Party should now deport itself so as to secure your aid in this fight against this monster for the next four years. Should you not stand with us for the next four years until the monster is absolutely killed?

"Why, here in this city the Chicago ticket got 135,000 votes. With your aid we only succeeded in carrying it by a bare plurality. Do you feel safe? Are we to separate? You cannot leave us. We must cling together. We must fight together until Debsism, Coxeyism, Altgeldism, Tillmanism and all the rest of it is put down forever."

Mr. Lauterbach then said that the sound-money Democrats could agree even on the tariff, which had become absolutely the secondary issue. Before closing, he reiterated again his desire for the continued aid of sound-money Democrats. His remarks were received with much applause, but they started comment all over the clubhouse.

Compliments for Mr. Flower.

Chairman Roosevelt, in introducing Gov. Flower, paid him high compliments on the work he did for sound money in the campaign. He told of his work at the Chicago Convention, and said of the men who were there leading in the fight for sound money: "Mr. Whitney during the early part of the campaign, like a beautiful dream, and that other leader whom we all like very much, Senator Hill, went like the chickens to an early roost. But Gov. Flower fought it out for the right from first to last."

Mr. Flower received the heartiest kind of welcome. In opening, he said:

"I would rather be the recipient of this dinner and know that I am in the right than be President."

"What's the matter with getting both," said Senator John Fox.

"When my grandchildren write my political career, the two things that I will be most proud of are that in 1860 I voted for Douglas and so aided in Lincoln's election, and in 1896 I voted for John R. Palmer and added in McKinley's election."

Mr. Flower then read his set speech, which follows in part:

Ex-Gov. Flower said: "The heartiness of your welcome leaves me in no doubt as to how your votes were cast on election day.

"If circumstances made some of us more conspicuous than others in the battle for National honor, it was not because of any more eager interest or more unselfish purpose. There was no monopoly of patriotism in that contest, and all the heroes were not commissioned officers.

"The responsibility has passed into fewer hands, but the necessity for unselfish and earnest patriotism is as keen now as before the election. From those who have been placed in power to carry out the mandates of the people's will, will be justly expected no slight recognition of the solemnity of their trust.

"We, whose love for country compelled us on this occasion to sever party associa-

tions, can, with propriety, take no official part, even were the invitation extended, in framing policies of Government, or in enacting legislative measures. Our purpose was to save the country from what we believed to be certain injury, and without wishing or assuming to contend for the honors of the battle. We may certainly indulge the reflection that but for this action on the part of the Democrats who could not support the Chicago platform or candidates, the Republican Party would not have achieved a victory.

"Since the election there has been none of the usual partisan boasting, and none of the usual party suggestions for perpetuating power. It will be a matter of great congratulation if the note of victory can be maintained at that high pitch.

"The two measures which will most prominently engage the attention of Congress and the new President will be those relating to the tariff and the currency, and in these matters I, for one, should like to see a marked departure from old methods. It has been the custom for many years to intrust the framing of a tariff bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, to which are appointed not men particularly fitted by business experience, but who are prominent in political councils. This custom has thrown the tariff into politics. The results have been bad, not only for the business interest of the country, but for the morals of the country. I would like to see a Speaker broad enough, brave enough, and patriotic enough to cast aside this traditional precedent and select from the business men of both parties in the House the members best qualified in point of character and experience to frame a revenue bill which would give satisfaction substatially to all the people of the country, and which would give revenue enough for the support of the Government economically administered.

"Approaching so difficult a task in such a spirit would disarm criticism at the outset, win popular approval, remove political prejudice, quiet business apprehension, and place upon the statute books a measure generally approved, and in all probability designed to give the country a prolonged period of prosperity without the unsettling effects of continual meddling with the tariff. I would also like to see a speaker brave enough and broad enough, with the support of his political associates, to adopt the same patriotic course toward the solution of the money question. That, while it may be a more difficult problem, yet, approached in such a spirit, it could be settled on a basis which would give renewed confidence in the soundness of our currency, and drive away forever the fear of an unsound dollar.

"If the Republican Party proves itself unable or incompetent to afford the relief which the people demand, the Democratic Party, reconstructed, reimbued with high purpose, and appealing to public confidence, will be called upon to take up the work and carry it to successful termination.

"But if we find our party divided and defeated, and only wisdom, charity, and opportunity can weld together the broken parts and reunite now discordant factions into one earnest, high-minded, and patriotic band, intent on serving the country's good and imbued with a spirit of conservatism.

"Whatever may be the heresies which temporarily have been put forward as Democratic doctrine, genuine Democratic principles will not die, and no party can be so loyal to them through years of successes and defeats as the party which has defended them almost since the foundation of the Government.

"Let us not be discouraged over the outlook of our party. If for a time it seemed to desert the people's interest, the desertion was unreasoning and temporary. It will not be repeated. When the bitterness which that contest has provoked has died away and people have forgotten political hostilities in returning industrial and commercial prosperity, Democrats will come together, and, forgetting the past, will coalesce once more on fundamental Democratic doctrines, inspired and equipped for long years of valiant patriotic services for the welfare of their country."

Address by Perry Belmont.

Congressman Perry Belmont was next introduced. He was very warmly received, and said in part:

"I am glad to be here to join with you in the bestowal of praise and honor by the Democratic Club upon its President for his unceasing and efficient efforts during the recent political campaign.

"And now, what shall be said and done about the future of our Democratic Party in the State and Nation? As Democrats we should endeavor, with a courage and vigor like that which Gov. Flower displayed in the battle from which we have just emerged, to review the recent record of our great historic organization, and the causes of its decline and fall within the last four years. There is no better way of anticipating and providing for the future or for reuniting, consolidating, reviving, and strengthening of our party. If any issues formulated and presented to the country by the Democracy or by a Democratic President or by a Democratic Congress have been unwise, false, injurious, and destructive, which were those issues?

"We may be certain that the sudden rise of the Democratic Party between 1872 and 1876, its maintenance of reasonable prosperity from the last-named year up to 1892, its sudden decline and fall thereafter, did not all come of chance and blind fate. What future Gibbon will fully describe the cause of that rise and fall? Between 1892 and 1894 the chief Democratic enactments in Washington were the repeal of the Sherman law and the modification of the schedules of the McKinley tariff law, the unconstitutional income-tax law, with its $4,000 exemption, which of necessity limited the tax to a class. Are there Democratic Party 'perfidy and dishonor' in any of these enactments? Is not our monetary disaster the result of war legislation, which the Government has not had, since the war period, the courage, high purpose, and strength to remove? Let us hope for better things in the future."

Cheers for Indiana.

William D. Bynum of Indiana, Chairman of the National Democracy's National Committee, was then introduced, and three cheers were given for Indiana. Mr. Bynum told of the work that Mr. Flower did in the West. He also complimented William C. Whitney. Mr. Bynum said:

"I propose now unceasing support to the new Administration in its efforts to carry out the purposes for which it was elected by the people. I do not propose to wear the collar for any particular party. I believe now in throwing aside the party cloak, and I believe it is the duty of the Republicans so to conduct themselves that they will fulfill the purposes for which they were returned to power.

"As to the future of the National Democracy, I believe that if the Republicans do not do right, they will find in the National Democracy the foe they will have to fight in 1900. The organization will be kept up, and we won't have to pass around the hat, either."

Assistant Secretary Curtis made a brief address. Letters of regret were received from Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Attorney General Harmon, Postmaster General William L. Wilson, Secretary of the Interior Francis, Secretary of War Lamont, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, Secretary of Agriculture Morton, Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart, and President Seth Low of Columbia College. All the letters were very complimentary to Gov. Flower.

Secretary Morton said in his letter:

"A recent convocation of delegates from the various States of the Union was considering the propriety of designating a National flower, and it is quite possible that at some time in the future another and larger convention may revise its action."

Secretary Lamont said:

"I am unwilling to let pass this opportunity to express to your guest my personal thanks as a Democrat for his wise leadership in the recent campaign and his effective work to sustain and perpetuate the principles of true Democracy."

DENVER GLORIFIES BRYAN.

The Defeated Candidate Received by an Immense Crowd.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 24.—William J. Bryan was welcomed to Denver to-day by great crowds of people. They greeted him first as he stepped from the train at 7:30 this morning, frequently stopped his carriage as he rode about the city this afternoon, and crowded the halls where he spoke at times during the day and evening.

Mr. Bryan held a reception at 10 o'clock this morning at the Brown Palace Hotel, which was attended by hundreds of women. To the ladies Mr. Bryan excused his wife's absence by saying that he could return and tell her of the kindness shown him by the ladies here. "I had hoped," he continued, "that she might have received the title of first lady of the land, but even in the shadow of defeat that is what I call her, and, my friends, that is what she is.

"The great motto of politics should be the attainment of equality before the law—especial privileges to none. Those whose political mottoes are the best will live the best."

Mr. Bryan delivered a brief address at Broadway and Seventeenth Street at 4 o'clock. In the evening Mr. Bryan spoke at the Central Presbyterian Church. Later he attended the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce at the Brown Palace Hotel.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Adee—Fitzgerald.

Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, was married to Ernest Adee at the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church in Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, at noon yesterday, by Bishop Satterlee of Washington, D. C., formerly rector of Calvary Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Parks.

The bride was escorted to the altar and given away by her father. She wore a gown of white satin, with trimmings and veil of point lace. The skirt was made full, and had a train six yards in length, and fastened to the corsage of the bodice was a spray of real orange blossoms. The bride's ornaments were a diamond crescent and a diamond aigrette, securing the tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor, Miss Edith Johnson, a cousin of the bride, and the bridesmaids, Miss Elvine Neeser, Miss Elizabeth King, Miss Nellie Adee, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Cora Fitzgerald and Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald, sisters of the bride, and Miss Harriet Worden, wore rather striking gowns of carnation red satin, trimmed with red chiffon and deep lace. Their hats were large and picturesque and were made of red velvet, adorned with red chiffon frilling and black plumes. The bridesmaids and maid of honor carried shower bouquets of red carnations, and wore the presents given to them by the bride, consisting of amethyst ruby, and diamond and pearl brooches.

P. Henry Adee, the brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Edward De Peyster Livingston, W. B. Coster, Ambrose Henry, Marion Story Wyllys Terry, and Louis Fitzgerald, brother of the bride. The bridegroom gave his attendants diamond scarfpins.

The church was handsomely decorated, the prevailing flower color being red.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, at 253 Lexington Avenue.

Lincoln—Steward.

The marriage of Miss Anna J. Steward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Jackson Steward, to Lowell Lincoln, Jr., was celebrated at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and a point lace veil, adorned with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The bridesmaids were Miss Daisy Hamilton and Miss Lilly King. They wore effective gowns of a light saffron-colored silk and chiffon and carried yellow chrysanthemums. Ezra Lincoln, the brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were George Blagden, Jr., James Parrish Lee, Ansell Phelps, Frederick De Veau, Edward N. Crosby, and Dr. Thomas S. Lee.

The customary wedding marches, under the direction of Garrett Smith, were played during the ceremony at the church. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, at 10 Gramercy Park.

Among those present at both functions were J. J. Van Alen, the Misses Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan White, the Misses White, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. William Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, Miss Corinne Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Drayton Brown, Miss Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamilton, the Misses Catlin, Mrs. James Sigourney, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Taller, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Taller, Miss Helen Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Taller.

McBride—Thurber.

Anna Truax Thurber was wedded to Wilber McBride at the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, yesterday by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Coe. The bride was given away by her brother, Judge Truax. The best man was Henry B. Platt. The clergyman, groom, and ushers are all Yale graduates.

The ushers were William R. Eno, James R. Ely, Dudley Phelps, Arthur S. Osborne of New-Haven, Conn.; Walter G. Badger of Boston, Mass., and Chester W. Lyman of Herkimer, N. Y.

Among those present were Mrs. Truax, the Misses Truax, the Misses Thurber, Arthur D. Truax, Judge and Mrs. George P. Andrews, Judge and Mrs. Van Brunt, Judge and Mrs. Patterson, Judge and Mrs. Willard Bartlett, Mrs. Simon Sterne, Mrs. Robert Maclay, Mr. and Mrs. Albertini, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Henry P. McGown, Mrs. Searles, Mrs. Henry Wright, Mrs. Harry Platt, Mrs. William P. Eno, Mrs. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hebard and Miss Hebard, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Kidder and Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Marquette, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. John Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Phelps; Mrs. William W. Green and Mrs. McGill, Englewood, N. J., and Mrs. W. W. Cook.

Hauck—Smith.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Miss Elizabeth Cecelia Smith, daughter of United States Senator James Smith, was married to-day to Mr. Peter Hauck, Jr., son of the millionaire brewer of Harrison. The ceremony was performed at 9 o'clock this morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Most Rev. Archbishop M. A. Corrigan of New-York, assisted by Mgr. Doane, rector of the cathedral, and the Rev. Dr. Connolly of New-York.

Miss Mary R. Smith, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and the best man was James Smith, Jr., brother of the bride. The ushers were the Messrs. William J. Borneman, James T. Smith, and B. M. Shanley, Jr., of Newark, and William J. Delehanty of New-York. The church was beautifully decorated with white and yellow chrysanthemums. The ceremony was simple, and there was not any special music. Forty pews in the church were reserved for the invited guests, and the rest of the church was thrown open to sightseers, many of whom were present. No cards were issued.

After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast served at the residence of the Senator, on Washington Place.

Brower—O'Connor.

Miss Caroline O'Connor, daughter of William B. O'Connor, was married to Harry Van Alst Brower, son of John Van Alst Brower, at her father's residence, 8 East Twelfth Street, at noon yesterday by Bishop Farley of the New-York Roman Catholic Diocese. The wedding was very quiet, only relatives having received invitations for the ceremony.

The bridesmaids were the bride's two sisters, Miss Agnes O'Connor and Miss Vallera O'Connor, and the bridegroom's two sisters, Miss Laura Brower and Miss Cephise Brower. John Van Alst Brower, the brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Charles Wainwright O'Connor and Seth Sprague. The bride's gown was of white tulle, trimmed with chiffon. She carried white and yellow chrysanthemums.

The house was elaborately decorated in yellow and white, and the ceremony was performed in the parlor before a prettily ornamented improvised altar. The wedding breakfast was served by N. Clark.

Lewis—Gossler.

The wedding of Miss Mathilde Gossler, daughter of G. H. Gossler, to Robert E. L. Lewis, a brother of Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., was solemnized in the drawing room of the residence of the bride's parents, 5 West Sixty-ninth Street, at noon yesterday. The Rev. John Wesley Brown, D. D., rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace and a veil of tulle. Her maid of honor and only attendant was her sister. Miss Olga S. Gossler, who wore a white moire dress covered with pale gray crepe and a large picture hat of black velvet.

The best man was the bridegroom's brother, William T. Lewis, of Berryville, Va. The ushers were Edwin A. S. Lewis and John Maury.

The house was prettily decorated, and a breakfast and reception to the limited number of guests followed the ceremony.

Ferris—Hill.

Miss Eugenia Hill and Walter Rockwood Ferris were married last evening at 8 o'clock in the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph D. Kerr of the Fourth Presbyterain Church. The gowns of the bride and bridesmaids were white tulle trimmed with chiffon.

The maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, a cousin of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Belle Ferris, a sister of the groom; Miss Mabel Robinson, and Miss Nellie Stewart. The best man was Frank A. Ferris, Jr., brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Erving Yale Wooley of Boston, Mass.; Alfred E. Dieterich, Percy Jerome, Du Bois S. Morris, T. E. Brown, Jr., and W. King Grier.

Lieberman—Arnstein.

Miss Selma Arnstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Arnstein, was married to Adolph Lieberman at the residence of the bride's parents, 16 East Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was followed by a dinner at Delmonico's at 7 o'clock, at which seventy-five people were present.

Rogers—Himsheimer.

Miss Clara Henrietta Himsheimer, a niece of Eugene Loeb, was married to Charles McIlvaine Rogers, by Mayor Strong, at the Waldorf, yesterday afternoon. The immediate relatives of both the bride and groom were present.

Only.

A step from catarrh to consumption, and thousands are unconsciously taking the fatal step. Avoid danger by curing catarrh at once with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

GROSVENOR'S TARIFF VIEWS.

Thinks the Dingley Bill Should Precede a General Revision.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 24.—Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, in a signed article published to-day, outlines his views as to the policy of passing the Dingley bill. Gen. Grosvenor takes the position that although it might be well if the Dingley bill could be passed for temporary relief, and be followed immediately after March 4 in an extra session of Congress by the passage of a proper permanent measure, yet the passage of that tentative bill would hinder and obstruct the passage of a proper measure, and, therefore, should not be attempted. He criticizes the Dingley bill for proposing ad valorem duties, which, he says, have proved standing invitations to defraud the Government. This was one great defect of the Wilson bill, and it should be remedied in future legislation.

Another reason for the defeat of the Dingley bill, according to Gen. Grosvenor, is that it does not meet the requirements of the St. Louis platform as a protective measure. He says every Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee has been re-elected, and these members, during the time which is to elapse between the first Monday in December and March 4, can formulate a tariff bill, based upon the principles of the McKinley law, with schedules adapted to existing conditions, perfected and ready for passage within ten days after the meeting of an extra session of Congress, and then, if there is patriotism and Republicanism enough in the Senate it can be passed into a law and be ready for enforcement by May 1.

On the other hand, he says, let the Dingley law be passed, founded, as it is, upon errors that are organic and incurable. Then let it run till December, 1897, and let Congress organize, appoint committees, encounter the delay of the holidays, attack a mass of incidental legislation, and set about framing a permanent tariff. In that case it would do well if it got an untried measure through by September, 1898, in the midst of a campaign for Congress. Meanwhile the country would be flooded with foreign importations, to the injury of home industries, the reduction of the revenue, and a long train of consequent evils.

RETURNING BOARD ERRORS.

Complications in the Count of the Virginia Vote.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.—The failure of the County Canvassing Boards to properly make an abstract of the returns of the election of Nov. 3 will, unless the courts shall interfere, result in the election of a McKinley Elector and the award of the certificate to a Democratic candidate for Congress where a Republican was chosen by the people.

The State Board of Canvassers has discovered many errors in the abstracts sent here by the County Returning Boards. The most serious case is that of the Tenth District, where Flood (Dem.) is given the certificate over Yost, (Rep.,) although the latter has a majority of at least 144.

In canvassing the votes for Presidential Electors to-day, the board found that many of these had been returned without the proper names of the candidates. So far the result is to give the certificate of election to Morgan Treat, (Rep.,) the Elector for this district, instead of to Charles M. Wallace, (Dem.,) who received a majority of nearly 4,000. In many of the counties, however, the Democratic Elector is returned either as C. M. Wallace or as Charles M. Wallace. There are enough of these improper certificates to give the Republicans the Elector. The case has been carried to the Supreme Court, which will decide whether the local Returning Boards can correct these errors. It has heretofore been held that they could not do so.

The Vote of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—The official figures as to the election in this State are as follows: McKinley, 221,367; Bryan, 133,675; Levering, 5,614; Palmer, 6,373; Matchett, 3,985. McKinley's plurality is 87,692. The official pluralities for Congressmen are as follows: First District, Henry C. Loudenstager, 16,541; Second, John J. Gardner, 17,449; Third, Benjamin F. Howell, 8,221; Fourth, Mahlon Pitney, 2,977; Fifth, James F. Stewart, 10,178; Sixth, Richard Wayne Parker, 15,664; Seventh, Thomas McEwan, Jr., 4,477; Eighth, Charles N. Fowler, 11,644.

To Bring Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

Alfreda Schroberiess, a young girl who was taken from her mother by the Gerry society, and who lived at 611 East Sixth Street, was committed to the care of the Female Guardian Society by Magistrate Wentworth, in Essex Market Court, yesterday. The mother, it was testified, was insane. Lawyer Wagner said she was not insane when a Gerry society agent called at the house and took the child. He will bring habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

RAINES RENEWS CHARGES

Continued from Page 1.

within a radius of ten miles of the City Hall, selling liquor without a license, "presumably under police or some other protection." Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Raines is quoted in this morning's paper as saying that there are thousands of places in New-York City which are violating the liquor law under police or some similar protection. Mr. Raines would have spoken more accurately if he had said that they were evading the law under his own protection, for the evasions can be made only because of defects in the law so obvious that at the time of its passage many people regarded them as intentional.

"The police are in no way to blame, and the slightest investigation of the facts would have shown Mr. Raines this.

"Doubtless there are occasional places that run without a license. If there are any number of these places, then the police and Mr. Raines's own excise law Inspectors would be equally to blame, and the board will promptly punish any Police Captain in whose precinct any considerable number of such violators may be shown to be doing business.

Raines Law Hotels.

"But the main, and practically the entire, trouble arises from the Raines hotels and Raines clubs, which are able to do business solely because of the defective provisions in the Raines law, or because of the way in which the juries treat these violations in the light of that law.

"Many of the Police Captains are in despair because of the way in which, under this law, their precincts have slipped back into a condition which the law renders them powerless to remedy. There are some excellent features in the Raines law. The best is that which provides that the saloons shall be thrown open to view during the close hours.

"The high license is another good feature, but no care whatever was made to define and limit the word 'meal,' and the courts and juries have held repeatedly that, under the present law, a 'meal' may be anything from a hard-boiled egg to a sandwich.

"Moreover, the size of the penalty prescribed renders it difficult to get a conviction, for while a penalty, if too light, does not stop an offense, if too severe, it often defeats its own end, because of the reluctance of juries to convict if they regard the penalty excessive.

Mere Rumor of Blackmail.

"As for the alleged blackmail, I do not for a moment believe it, and I think the charge to which Senator Raines has given publicity is based on mere idle rumor; and if I did not believe it to be so based, I should denounce it as being put forth to cover the failure caused by the way in which Senator Raines drew his bill.

"The liquor sellers don't have to pay blackmail now, for Senator Raines, through his bill, has given them the very privileges for which they used to pay before this board came into power and put a stop to blackmail. We have carefully instructed the Captains only to arrest where there was the clearest evidence of what we deem violations of the law.

"But though we have made three hundred and odd arrests in the cases of both Raines law hotels and Raines law clubs, in every instance we have been thrown out either by the Court or by the jury, and the ordinary liquor seller who pays heed to the requirements of the Raines law would never pay the police blackmail even if they wished to take it, because he does not have to, and he knows he does not have to."

Raines Law Convictions.

Commissioner Andrews said:

"The Police Board has been unable to get a single conviction under the Raines law. Mr. Raines has spoken without authority when he stated that there were violations in any such numbers within the City of New-York. There may be evasions. There may be 5,000 evasions within ten miles of New-York City Hall.

"If the sandwich is an evasion, then there are many evasions, but there are certainly no violations that Mr. Raines could possibly have discovered. If there be any violations, the violators have eluded the vigilance of the best police force in the world."

Chief Conlin had this to say: "I am very much surprised at Mr. Raines's utterances. I do not believe a word of his statement. I feel that if he was as particular in drawing up the law to make it perfect as I have been in enforcing it, there would be no reason now for complaint. As to police blackmail, I do not believe a word that he says. If Mr. Raines had made a personal investigation he would not have made the statement he has."

Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger gave out some statistics in reference to the disposition of alleged violations of the liquor tax law since April 1, when the new law went into effect. Mr. Unger refused to say anything about the statement of Police Commissioner Andrews that it was very hard to obtain convictions in excise cases. His statistics were: Complaints received since April 1, 1896, to Nov. 14, 1,740; indicted by Grand Jury, 485; dismissed by Grand Jury, 941; not acted on, 314.

Of the indictments, 209 were tried and resulted in acquittals. There were 17 convictions. Thirty-nine people pleaded guilty and 13 were discharged by the Court of General Sessions. There are 207 cases pending.

Superintendent of Brooklyn Police McKelvey said that 6,000 or 7,000 violations of the Raines law had been reported by the police to the District Attorney. District Attorney Backus admitted that there were evasions of the law, many of them, but he had no idea of the proportion. He thought, he said, that the law in its present shape encouraged the building and maintaining of disorderly houses. It was a good law in many respects, but several of its features should be eliminated at the next session of the Legislature, and then the work of the police would be easier in enforcing it.

COMMISSIONER LYMAN'S VIEW.

He Thinks the Police Have Enforced the Raines Law Well.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman, in discussing to-day the published statements regarding State excise law violations of members of the Senate Special Excise Committee, which is investigating the operations of the Raines liquor-tax law, said:

"The ten-mile radius from the New-York City Hall, as I understand, includes Brooklyn, New-York, and Long Island City. As Senator Raines's estimates included clubs of all kinds, most of which take a United States license to sell and do sell liquor, yet claim not to be included among those who traffic in liquors under the present law, I presume the statement is approximately correct, as I find that some 2,600 so-called membership incorporations or social clubs have been established since May last, mostly within the area mentioned by the Senator, a large part of which, if I am correctly informed, are simply places which dispense liquor in evasion of the law, while assuming, and perhaps believing, that they are protected by the Court's decision in the Adelphi case.

"In addition, a great many regular and legitimate clubs, existing prior to the present law, which have a United States internal revenue license to sell liquor, are also trafficking in liquor without a certificate under the present law. Perhaps the Senator included these also in his estimate, as well as places of all other character which are evading the law.

"As to the efforts of local police authorities, upon whom rests, in the first instance, the duty of enforcing the principal provisions of this law in New-York and Kings, as well as in all other counties of the State, I have only to say that I think that the Police Commissions in the localities mentioned and their subordinates have made a remarkably good showing, considering the obstacles placed in their way, the most serious of which, in my opinion, is a lack of legal precedents and established court rulings to guide them in their duty.

"There may have been individual instances of neglect of duty and malfeasance in office, but from the results obtained by way of revenue collected, reduction of places which sell, and apparent reduction of the crime of drunkenness, as appears from Commissioner Roosevelt's statement, I am not willing to believe that there is any wholesale or serious neglect of duty by the police authorities, nor do I understand the Senator's remarks to imply that.

"Customs, internal revenue, or excise taxes are not paid cheerfully, nor except upon compulsion, and the average citizen and juror abhors an informer and is inclined to discredit the paid official, whose duty it is to enforce such collections or criminally prosecute for violations of these laws. The history of prosecutions in internal revenue cases before the Grand and Petit Juries is quite similar to those of excise cases under this and all other excise laws, and the present evasions of the internal revenue law are only less, if so, on account of the well settled law and established rulings of the United States Court.

"With a few amendments suggested by the experience already had, which I presume the committee will recommend, and which, I hope, the Legislature will adopt, I think the officials will be able to successfully cope with offenders, and that the law will work smoothly and satisfactorily to the people."

Raines Clubs Numerous This Year.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Since May 1 last there have been 3,360 so-called Raines clubs incorporated by the Secretary of State, while for the entire year preceding the 1st of last May there were only 843 incorporated.

HAVE AN IMPORTANT CLUE.

Anonymous Letter Bearing on the Mystery of A. W. Cooper's Death.

The inquest to discover what caused the death of A. W. Cooper, husband of Isabelle Evesson, the actress, was held before Coroner Tuthill yesterday.

E. P. Allen, a brother-in-law of Cooper, testified that while in the hospital Cooper told him that a man from The Herald office struck him, and when asked the man's name, wrote "Regan" or "Ryan" on a piece of an envelope.

Mrs. Allen told of visiting Cooper at the hospital. She said he was conscious at the time, and wrote something that was not legible. She said that her sister received an anonymous letter in reference to Cooper's death, and that it was sent to Mayor Strong. The letter was produced by the police, but was not read to the jury, "by advice of the District Attorney," the Coroner said.

The Coroner then said: "If I should read this letter to the jury, no other verdict could be returned than that Cooper came to his death from injuries inflicted by some unknown person. The police will keep the letter, and it promises to lead to a solution of the case."

The Coroner then directed the jury to find a verdict that Cooper came to his death from injuries received in a manner unknown to the jury. This the jury did.

SAYS THE VOTES WERE VOID.

B. M. Abell's Protest to State Board of Canvassers.

Bernard M. Abell, a little studious-looking man, who asserts that he represents some organization, has sent a protest to the New-York State Board of Canvassers, which meets at Albany next week, to the effect that the election law of 1896, in the sections referring to printing, voting, and canvassing, is unconstitutional.

Mr. Abell said at his home, 528 West Twenty-first Street, last night, that his organization had for its purpose a crusade against the encroachments upon the voter.

The protest, he said, was presented because all ballots in the State of New-York at the last election were null and void, because they were votes directly for President and Vice President.

Mr. Abell would not say what his society would do if the State Board ignored the protest. Copies of the protest were sent to Thomas B. Reed, Mr. Bryan, Senator Jones, and Senator Tillman.

Mr. Woodruff Gives a Dinner.

Lieutenant Governor-elect Timothy L. Woodruff gave a dinner at his home in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening to Mayor Wurster and the members of his cabinet and their wives.

To Reconcile Yale and Harvard.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24.—Rumors fly thick and fast of an impending Yale and Harvard athletic reconciliation. Walter Camp said today: "Yale has sent no challenge to Harvard." He would not discuss the rumor that the two colleges would meet at football next Fall.

Manager Garrison of the Yale Football Association said that the prospects of Yale and Harvard meeting next year seemed good.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 24.—It is stated here that at a conference of Yale and Harvard graduates after Saturday's New-York game, it was decided unreservedly to bring the two colleges together next year. The athletic Captains may have a meeting soon to talk it over. It can be stated authoritatively that a definite move will soon be made.

Columbus Wants the Meet.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 24.—Columbus has started early an enthusiastic effort to secure the next annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen. Steps have been taken to form a large club of cyclers, and the Business Men's League will use its best endeavors to induce the important event to locate itself here. Columbus will urge the important facts that this city is central, that it has one of the finest race tracks in the country, one on which Robert J. and other horses have broken records, and is the home of "Con" Baker and other record breakers among bicyclers.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 24.—The Summer residence of Warren Silicox of Brooklyn was entered by burglars last night, and robbed of silverware and clothing worth $500.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 24.—Howard Perkins, Superintendent of the Philadelphia County Prison, (Moyamensing,) committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head. He was afflicted with insomnia.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 24.—Arthur Rockwell, forty-five years old, a member of the firm of Rockwell Brothers, clothing manufacturers at New-Canaan, died last night from an overdose of morphine, taken two or three days ago.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Frank Marceau, who is in Canton (St. Lawrence County) jail awaiting transportation to Dannemora on a three years' sentence for robbery, was found hanging to his cell door this morning, but was resuscitated.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 24.—An explosion occurred on the Pilot, a pleasure boat from Chicago, bound south on a hunting and fishing excursion, yesterday afternoon, fatally injuring Capt. J. M. Mitchell and nephew, L. C. Bryan, and completely demolishing the boat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—Herman Walters, a teamster, committed suicide this morning by jumping from the Capitol Bluff, a distance of about seventy-five feet. He had just been granted a decree of divorce. His wife was given possession of the children.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—Lawrence Schebol, while walking along Nineteenth Street early this morning, passed a group of negroes. He shouted, "Hurrah for Bryan!" when one of the negroes fired a revolver at him, the ball passing through his stomach, inflicting a fatal wound. The negro escaped.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Julius M. Hurst, a clerk in the office of the Adjutant General, War Department, was arrested at his desk to-day for the theft of a valuable collection of stamps, the property of Mr. Thian, Chief Clerk. He acknowledged his guilt. Hurst is a German, and was appointed from New-York in 1894.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24.—The bodies of Herman Myers and Nora A. Richardson were found lying on the ground in front of a vacant house in the suburbs this morning. Each had been shot. Letters from Miss Richardson to Myers begged Myers to make his promise good "before her shame should become known to the world."

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24.—The City Treasurer to-day awarded $250,000 3½ per cent. twenty-five-year registered gold improvement bonds of the City of Hartford to R. L. Day & Co. of Boston. The price is $102.426, which nets a premium of $6,065. A deposit of 5 per cent. was required. T. S. Grinke of New-York, who bid $103.25, did not qualify.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Nov. 24.—Ex-Mayor Peter Hagerty of this place tried to commit suicide this morning by hanging himself in a barn near his house. He was cut down in time to save his life. It is alleged that Mr. Hagerty was despondent because his brother, who was worth several hundred thousand dollars, died and did not leave him anything in his will.

END OF STORRS JUBILEE

GREAT MEETING AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Seth Low Speaks of Dr. Storrs's Loyalty to Brooklyn—Joseph H. Choate Claims Him for New-York at Last.

The ten days' jubilee in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. R. S. Storrs's Brooklyn pastorate ended last night with a citizens' reception in the Academy of Music. The house was crowded with enthusiastic admirers of the distinguished pastor. The interior was decorated with flags, evergreens, and flowers, interwoven with incandescent lights. The boxes were transformed into a bower of flags and evergreens, while palms and flowers were banked on the stage and on stands in front of it. A band played patriotic airs.

Among the several hundred persons on the stage were ex-Mayor Schieren, President Seth Low, Joseph H. Choate, Justices Bartlett, Cullen, and Goodrich; the Rev. Father S. Malone of the Roman Catholic Church of Saints Peter and Paul, who has been a Brooklyn pastor during the entire fifty years of Dr. Storrs's residence in Brooklyn; the Rev. Father McCarthy of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Dr. McConnell of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and a large number of other Brooklyn ministers.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford presided. He eulogized Dr. Storrs.

Seth Low Speaks of Character.

President Seth Low was the first speaker. He said Dr. Storrs's name was a household word throughout the United States.

"Such a career as that of Dr. Storrs," he said, "is full of interest and suggestion. Manifestly the ultimate power of it has been the power of character, that vital thing that, in all ages, makes a man influential for good or ill.

"We all know how often Dr. Storrs has been tempted to leave Brooklyn to take up his work elsewhere. Boston tried to get him. So did New-York. But to both cities he turned a dear ear. No doubt he has been held where he is, in part by his own conviction that the accumulated power and influence of a long pastorate were not to be lightly set aside for any reason whatever. The heartfelt testimonials of the last ten days must have strengthened the assurance, I am confident, that in this respect his judgment has not misled him."

Joseph H. Choate spoke next, and kept the audience laughing half the time.

"To a man who never lived in Brooklyn," he said, "but wished at this moment he always had, this night and assembly are a startling revelation. You may search the annals of American cities in vain for another such example. We are obliged to go back to Athens and Venice to see a parallel case of a whole city turned out to honor one of its private citizens.

New-York Has Got Storrs.

"I do not wonder you had to send across the river for a fresh supply of brains and talk after your ten days of feasting. It wouldn't do to say Brooklyn's supply is exhausted or that Dr. Storrs has had all the flattery he can stand. But Brooklyn, just as she is, is not great enough to contain him, and the waters of the East River cannot cut us off from a share in his works."

Then he directed some raillery at Dr. Storrs for opposing Greater New-York. "Greater New-York," he said, "expects to spring full-panplied from the brains of President Low and De Witt and Gleason."

Mr. Low said something about Dr. Storrs refusing to go to New-York to take charge of a church. Well, New-York's motto is, "If at first you don't succeed, try again." "That is what we have done, and now at last we have Dr. Storrs."

He said Dr. Storrs was the common property of the nation. "I admit," he added, "that no man can live in Brooklyn fifty years without showing marks of it. But Dr. Storrs does not owe it all to Brooklyn, though he owes much of it—the refinement of mind and character, the habits of going to bed early—" The rest of the sentence was lost in the shouts of laughter. "These things must tell on anybody long before fifty years."

He said a man owed most of his greatness to his parents, and that Emerson said that a child's education should begin 100 years before its birth. "I guess Dr. Storrs's was begun 300 years before his birth," he said. "No man can choose his birthplace, but what a lucky thing it was that Dr. Storrs was born in Braintree, Mass. Just suppose he had been born in Deadwood. And if he had had the choice, who knows that he would not have chosen Deadwood? Where would we all be and Brooklyn be in that event?"

Dr. Storrs Was Surprised.

When Dr. Storrs arose to reply the entire audience stood up and cheered him. It was some time before he could begin. He said he was overcome by the magnitude and splendor of the demonstration, and that he had no idea when it was suggested that his fiftieth anniversary be remembered that the affair would assume any such

PRIZES FOR FINE CATTLE

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS, AND HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS JUDGED.

Animals Very Evenly Matched and Taxing the Discernment of the Prize Givers—The Awards Yesterday.

Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holstein-Friesians divided honors at the Live Stock Show at Madison Square Garden yesterday, and with the exception of a few sheep, occupied the attention of the judges all day. The animals in the different classes seem to be very evenly matched, as it takes the judges a long time to select the prize winners. They do their work very thoroughly, and so far there have been no complaints about their decisions.

Guernseys are the fad of the majority of the wealthy farmers. Gov. Morton, J. B. Duke, A. J. Cassatt, H. McK. Twombly, J. N. Graeff, and many others have imported fine animals in the breed, and at last year's show all were represented. This year J. B. Duke, A. J. Cassatt, J. N. Graeff, (Westport Farms,) and William Lindsay & Sons are the only ones that have made entries, and in the classes judged yesterday the Westport Farms won five out of the seven prizes. Mr. Graeff, who was in the Garden, was particularly pleased at his success, and specially with the success of his cow, Fill Pail des Ruette II. She not only won first prize in her class, but was selected as the best cow of her breed in the Garden.

A. J. Cassatt's Verity of Chester won the prize for two-year-olds, and W. Lindsay & Sons' Firefly the prize for yearlings. There were three competitors for the exhibitors' herd prize. Westport Farms' bull Hawarden and cows Fill Pail des Ruette II., Bettie of Roslyn, Hawarden's Daisy, and Beauty of Champlain took the first prize. A. J. Cassatt took the second with a herd headed by Prince of Chesterbrook, and J. B. Duke's herd, headed by imported Lord Stanford, was third. The bulls will be judged tomorrow.

In the classes for Jerseys, Miller & Sibley of Franklin, Penn., took the majority of the prizes. Hugo's Lass not only won in her class, but was awarded the prize for the best Jersey cow in the Garden. The exhibitors' herd was headed by that fine bull Major Appel Pogis.

J. G. Robbins & Son's fat shorthorns took the prizes in their class over Kent & Watson's cattle, and in the Holstein-Friesians, A. C. Cortelyou was the best winner. J. L. Henderson's Scheirling was judged the best cow in this class in the Garden.

The incubators in the restaurant attracted considerable attention, because several chickens made their début in this world during the day. They made themselves perfectly at home at once, much to the delight of a number of children who watched them during the day.

Among the visitors at the Live Stock Show during the day and evening were T. A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, D. F. Appleton, S. T. Peters, R. Suydam, Grant, De Forrest Grant, R. L. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, John B. Dutcher, C. F. Havemeyer, J. L. Kernochan, Edward McVicker, Chester A. Monroe, Edwin Coe, Alexander Harvey, E. Leroy Stewart, Frederick Von Kapff of Baltimore, Dr. Robert Taylor, Joe Lawrence, Col. Julian A. Carr, ex-Governor of North Carolina; Lawrence McKeever, E. B. Cuthbert, and Louis Haight.

These awards were made during the day:

FAT SHEEP.

Class 186, wether, one year old.—First prize, W. H. Beattie; second prize, W. H. Newton, (Oxford;) third prize, W. H. Newton, (Hampshire.)

Class 187, wether lamb.—First prize, W. H. Newton, (Oxford;) second prize, Roy R. Goble, (Hampshire;) third prize, W. H. Beattie, (Oxford.)

CATTLE—HOLSTEIN—FRIESIANS.

Class 79, cow three years old or over.—First prize, J. L. Henderson & Son's Scheirling; second prize, A. A. Cortelyou's Worth's Pansy; third prize, A. A. Cortelyou's Bowen.

Class 80, heifer two years old.—First prize, A. A. Cortelyou's Alexina's Jewel Machtilde; second prize, J. L. Henderson & Son's Paxton's Bell; third prize, A. A. Cortelyou's Maggie Leleas Inka Clothilde.

Class 81, heifer one year old.—First prize, A. A. Cortelyou's Clothilde Executrix; second prize, A. A. Cortelyou's Palmyra Clothilde; third prize, James A. Graham's Alice D.'s Colantha.

Class 83, exhibitor's herd.—First prize, A. A. Cortelyou's Soldene LL. Netherland; second prize, James L. Henderson & Son's Violet S. King; third prize, A. A. Cortelyou's Rinsche's Clothilde Queen.

Class 84, breeder's herd.—First prize, A. A. Cortelyou's Beautiful Boona Paul De Kol.

Class 88, best cow.—First prize, James L. Henderson & Son's Scheirling.

CATTLE—GUERNSEYS.

Class 65, cow, three years old or over.—First prize, Westport Farm's Fill Pail Des Ruettes II.; second prize, J. B. Duke's Ruth Cleveland; third prize, A. J. Cassatt's La Belle of Chester.

Class 66, heifer, two years old.—First prize, A. J. Cassatt's Verity of Chester; second prize, J. B. Duke's Wanderer; third prize, J. B. Duke's Legacy; highly commended, Westport Farm's Berty of Roslyn.

Class 67, heifer, one year old.—First prize, William Lindsay & Son's Firefly; second prize, Westport Farm's Hawarden Daisy; third prize, J. B. Duke's Nemesis; highly commended, J. B. Duke's Lady Stranford.

Class 69, exhibitor's herd.—First prize, Westport Farm's Hawarden; second prize, J. A. Cassatt's Prince of Chesterbrook; third prize, J. B. Duke's Imp. Lord Stranford.

Class 70, breeder's herd.—First prize, Westport Farm's Como of Westport.

Class 72, produce of cow.—First prize, Westport Farm's Fill Pail Des Ruettes II.; second prize, J. B. Duke's Actress, Mrs. Langtry; third prize, A. J. Cassatt's La Femme.

Class 74, best cow.—First prize, Westport Farm's Fill Pail Des Ruettes II.

FAT CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.

Class 163, steer or heifer, two years old.—First prize, J. G. Robbins & Son's Gay Lavender; second prize, Kent & Watson's Ruby.

Class 164, steer or heifer, one year old.—First prize, J. G. Robbins & Son's Sultana; second prize, Kent & Watson's Kent Rose; third prize, J. G. Robbins & Son's Lucretia.

Class 165, steer or heifer calf.—First prize, J. G. Robbins & Son's Mora's Valentine; second prize, J. G. Robbins & Son's Sultana II.; third prize, Kent & Watson's Regina III.

JERSEYS.

Class 51, cow three years old or over.—First prize, Miller & Sibley's Hugo's Lass; second prize, Miller & Sibley's Ida's Alpha; third prize, Miller & Sibley's Ruba H. Fogis; highly commended, J. O. Magie & Son's Ona's Lemon Fern II.

Class 52, heifer two years old.—First prize, Miller & Sibley's Obelisk; second prize, Miller & Sibley's Fancy Worth; third prize, Billings Farm's Garfield's Black Princess.

Class 53, heifer one year old.—First prize, Miller & Sibley's Metaphysics; second prize, Edward L. Clarkson's Choepeta IV. Daughter; third prize, Miller & Sibley's Anthology.

Class 54, heifer calf.—First prize, Miller & Sibley's Ceres of Prospect; second prize, Miller & Sibley's Heiress of Prospect.

Class 55, exhibitor's herd.—First prize, Miller & Sibley's Major Appel Fogis.

Class 58, produce of cow.—First prize, Miller & Sibley's High Tea, Libation, and Fancy Work; second prize, Billings Farm's Lehigh Black Princess, Garfield's Black Princess, and unnamed calf.

Class 60, best cow.—Miller & Sibley's Hugo's Lass.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

10 A. M.—Exercising animals in ring.
11 A. M.—Judging Duroc-Jersey swine.
11:30 A. M.—Judging Berkshire swine.
1 P. M.—Judging Holstein-Friesian.
1 P. M.—Judging (other breeds) fat cattle.
2 P. M.—Judging Ayrshire cattle.
3 P. M.—Judging Hampshires.
5 P. M.—Judging Hereford cattle.
8:30 P. M.—Sheep-shearing contest.
9 P. M.—Sheep dog trial.
9:15 P. M.—Judging Hereford fat cattle.
10 P. M.—Parade of all cattle and prize winners.

Barberi Trial Continued.

The trial of Marie Barberi was continued before Justice Gildersleeve. Her father, sisters, and brothers all testified that she once attempted to throw herself from the roof of their house; that they themselves had bad dreams and fits, and that their ancestors and relatives in Italy were drunkards. The prisoner's mother testified that all of her children had convulsions. All of the testimony tended to show that Marie was not responsible for her act when she killed her lover.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Tiffany & Co.

Clocks, Bronzes, Pottery and Glass at Reduced Prices

To make room for our Holiday Importations, we are offering, at *Greatly Reduced Prices*, the remainder of some previous importations in Clocks and Mantel Sets, Artistic Bronzes by noted sculptors, and a large assortment of Pottery and Glass, representing the best products of the European markets.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

Miss Hasselback of This City Killed Herself at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Helena Hasselback of 339 East Eighty-fifth Street, New-York, came here this afternoon and positively identified the girl found dead on the outskirts of the city Sunday morning as her sister Minnie.

Miss Hasselback said her sister was twenty years old, and until Saturday last had lived with her family. She was unmarried and was a dressmaker. She said her sister left home on Saturday, taking with her $5 belonging to her mother. She had made threats of committing suicide before leaving. Mrs. Hasselback and the rest of the family knew of Minnie's condition. Minnie and her mother had had words over the affair, and the girl had threatened to kill herself to end the matter. Harry Gay of 100 East Eighty-third Street, a collector for an installment house, was attentive to Minnie Hasselback.

Saturday night Minnie's mother and Gay had a slight quarrel, which ended in Gay quitting the house.

There is every reason to believe that Minnie Hasselback committed suicide by shooting.

Minnie Hasselback was twenty years old last May, and lived with her mother, Louise, and her sister Helena on the top floor of 339 East Eighty-fifth Street. The mother and Helena were employed in the cigar factory of Powell & Smith, in Third Avenue. Minnie was a dressmaker, but had not worked for the past seven months.

Harry Gay, who is said to have been attentive to Minnie, lives with his parents at 100 East Eighty-third Street. His father is Stafford E. Gay, an insurance agent. Gay became acquainted with Minnie Hasselback about three years ago. He called on her frequently, but some months ago Mrs. Hasselback ordered him to keep away from her daughter. Last Saturday morning Minnie Hasselback is said to have received a call from Gay at 10 o'clock. At 10:30 she took a five-dollar bill belonging to her mother, and left the house. In the afternoon she called on her grandmother, but did not remain long. She promised to return, but instead went to Trenton.

Gay was not at home last night when a reporter called.

A CHANCE FOR CADETS.

The War Department Increasing Its Corps of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary Herbert, in recognition of the urgent need of more Naval Constructors to design and supervise the building of new warships, has granted the application of Naval Cadet William G. Groesbeck of Indiana to enter that corps of the navy, and the young officer, who is one of the honor men of his class, has been detached from duty on the armored cruiser New-York, and will sail for Europe to-morrow to study marine architecture at the University of Glasgow under Prof. Biles.

It is customary to send three or four men from each class of the academy abroad to study ship design, but Cadet Groesbeck is the sixth man so selected from his class, and he will have the advantage of being associated with two of his own classmates at Glasgow, Assistant Naval Constructors Evans and Adams. Two others are at Greenwich and one at Paris. At the end of two years they will all enter into active service at the navy yards and shipbuilding establishments, where their services are most urgently needed.

Chief Constructor Hichborn will endeavor to secure eight or ten men from the next graduating class in the hope of increasing his staff to meet the enormously increased demands made upon it by the rapid growth of our naval force.

Renovating Newport's Trinity.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 24.—Many thousand dollars are to be spent upon the renovation of historic old Trinity Church, society's chief place of worship in Summer, upon which work was begun this week. Memorial windows are to be put in at great expense by Summer residents. One is to be established by George Gordon King, in memory of Leroy King, who died last Winter, and another by Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Jane Whiting, in memory of their mother, Mrs. Augustus Whiting, who was a pioneer cottager; and a third by John H. Davis, in memory of his wife, who was a daughter of Mrs. Whiting. It is expected that all will be in position by the opening of next season.

Beeves Going to England.

RICHMOND, Ky., Nov. 24.—A special train of fourteen cars containing 200 head of export beeves has been shipped from here to New-York by J. W. Bales, agent for Schwarzschild of New-York, who bought the cattle from Col. T. D. Chenault for $15,200. The beeves average 1,600 pounds each. These are to be exported by express steamer, and will be on sale for the Christmas holidays in the markets of London, where choice beeves command at that season a high price. Each year a shipment of fine beef is made from this county. Other Central Kentucky counties also supply the best meat for the English holiday market.

Complains of St. George's Chimes.

Gustavus W. Pach, who lives at 323 East Seventeenth Street, has written to the Board of Health, complaining of St. George's chimes. Last week the board received a similar letter from Ira Vann, but failed to find such a person. Mr. Pach said in his letter that the bells rang from 7:55 in the morning on Sundays and kept up mostly all day. The board will have Inspectors call on the residents of the neighborhood and ascertain if the objection is general, and, if necessary, give a hearing to both sides.

NEW MANUAL DISCUSSED

TEACHERS WANT BOARD OF EDUCATION BY-LAWS CHANGED.

Old and New Schedules of Salaries Find Supporters—Men Ask Promotion for Merit—Principal Richmond's Plea for Primary Teachers.

For three hours yesterday afternoon the Committee on By-laws of the Board of Education listened to the representatives of the different teachers' associations, who appeared to protest against certain sections of the proposed new manual. Commissioner Ketchum was absent.

The teachers, generally, were represented by Miss Montfort of the Female Grammar Principals' Association, Miss Rogers of the Primary Principals, Miss Williams of the Female Assistant Teachers, Miss McGovern of the Primary Teachers, Elijah D. Clark of The Teachers, Dr. W. L. Ettinger of the Male Principals, and S. M. Fuerst, editor of The Teachers' Manual, of the Male Teachers' Association. Mr. Clark acted as master of ceremonies.

The first section complained of was the one relating to the manual to be prepared by the Board of Superintendents for the use of teachers. The by-law referring to it says "it shall become the code of rules for the government of teachers in the discharge of their duties."

Mr. Clark said that the Teachers' Association desired those words replaced by "it shall be only suggestive as to the methods of instruction recommended in said manual, but in respect to other matter, when so stated therein, said manual shall have the same force and effect as a by-law of the board." Mr. Clark said that, with 4,000 teachers seeking after suitable methods, there would be more likelihood of a satisfactory result than if all had to follow exact rules laid down by a majority of fifteen Superintendents.

Appointment of Substitute Teachers.

Section 39 of the new manual says: "The Board of Superintendents shall have the power, subject to the approval of the Board of Education, of appointing in any school not to exceed three teachers of the grade of substitute, whose duties shall be assigned by the Principal of such school, with the approval of the Board of Superintendents."

That section, if adopted, would do away with the present system of general assistants. The Principals would substitute "The Principal of each school shall have the power of assigning to the position of general assistants, in his or her school, not more than two regular teachers, whose duties shall be determined by said Principal, with the approval of the Board of Superintendents, &c."

Mr. Clark argued that the general assistants have responsible duties, and that if substitutes instead of trained teachers were assigned to do the work, the principal would have to devote the time he now spends in the classrooms to superintending the general assistants.

Salaries of Principals.

Salaries of Principals was next considered. The new manual says the initial salary of Principals of boys' or mixed grammar schools shall be $2,400 a year for the first ten years of service, and thereafter $3,000; for Principal of girls' grammar schools for the first ten years $1,752, and thereafter $2,016; for Principals of primary schools $1,500 for the first ten years, and thereafter $1,800. The male Principals asked that the former schedule be left unchanged.

Dr. Ettinger explained that the present schedule was satisfactory, except as to the smallness of the pay and the time a Principal attained his maximum. He objected to the plan of drawing $2,400 for ten years and then getting an increase to $2,500. He held that $2,500 should be paid as soon as the Principal had fulfilled his two years' probation, and that the maximum should be reached at the end of five years.

Commissioner Beneville asked if he considered ten years too long to wait, and Dr. Ettinger replied that the principle was wrong. In his opinion, if a man was competent for the place he was entitled to the full salary.

Schools as a Dumping Ground.

Mr. Clark said that there was too much length of service and not enough merit in the proposed schedule of promotion. "What we fear," he added," is that the new schedule will make the schools a dumping ground for normal school and college graduates good for nothing else."

"That's a very violent and absurd proposition," declared Commissioner Beneville. "Do you think the Superintendents are dummies?"

"Would those men's work not be thoroughly reviewed?" asked Commissioner Hubbell.

"Yes," replied Mr. Clark, "but with what result? They would do their work just well enough to hold the places. The new schedule affords no fixed tenure of office. It offers no inducements for bright men to enter the schools with the intention of devoting their lives to the work."

"What is your concrete proposition?" asked Commissioner Prentiss.

"Give us the old by-laws," responded Dr. Ettinger, "with the maximum salary of the place held at the end of five years."

Salaries for Female Principals.

For the Female Grammar Principals' Association Miss Montfort suggested that the initial salary be $2,016 a year for five years, and thereafter $2,500. Miss Rogers proposed that the initial salary of a primary Principal be not less than that paid to any assistant teacher. The primary teachers asked that the new schedule be followed, but that the initial salary for teachers of girls' classes be $504 and for teachers of boys' classes $564, and that the yearly increase in each case be $80. The teachers of girls' grammar classes think the initial salary should not be less than $504. The female teachers in boys' and mixed schools reported that they are satisfied with the schedule prepared.

Commissioners Peaslee and Prentiss decided that they had not met to consider a scheme to raise salaries, but to listen to suggestions for carrying out the proposed changes in a manner that would be best for the schools and the Principals and teachers.

Mr. Callahan, for the male teachers, offered a plan that he thought would increase the efficiency of the service without expense, and provide a method for promotion by merit. The proposed schedule gives to male teachers an initial salary of $840, increasing by $60 a year to $2,040 at the end of twenty-one years. The teachers' plan makes the initial salary $1,080, with an increase only for promotion. A first assistant is to be paid $2,016; second assistant, $1,728; third, $1,656; fourth, $1,476, and fifth, $1,260. Promotions are to be made only grade by grade, but no time limit is to be set for each grade.

Under the present promotion for long service Mr. Callahan had found many teachers in higher places than they deserved. He suggested that the Board of Superintendents determine what teachers are fit for promotion, and promote them.

"Promotion by Pull."

"Then," said Commissioner Prentiss, "if the Superintendents found a man of conspicuous ability they could promote him rapidly from grade to grade?"

"That would suit the views of our association exactly," said Mr. Callahan and Mr. Fuerst almost together.

"Do you not think that that would resolve itself into a matter of appointment by pull?" asked Commissioner Beneville, and Mr. Fuerst replied diplomatically: "Not under the present administration."

As an addition to the section regarding the appointment and promotion of Principals, the Principals' Association suggested the addition of this sub-section: "In the appointment of Principals, whether to new schools or to fill vacancies, applicants who are Principals of small schools will be preferred to appointees from the eligible list."

Plea for Primary Teachers.

Miss Julia Richmond, Principal of the Female Department of Grammar School No. 77, told the committee that revision was sadly needed in the matter of unjust discrimination between the grammar and the primary grade. She said that the superior pay and rank given to the grammar teachers took all the good teachers from the primary department. She thought that with the exception of a 10 per cent. increase for teaching boys the pay for primary and grammar grades should be alike. She considered that it was harder work and required more brains to contol an infants' class than a grammar class, and that the work should be at least as well paid.

Commissioner Beneville told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that few if any of the suggestions made appeared feasible, and that each of the associations represented at the meeting seemed only to be able to consider the situation from its own point of view.

"If we could only legislate half a dozen different ways at once," he said, "we might be able to satisfy them, but as it is, we shall not find the task easy. We shall consider every point from all sides, and have already determined on several amendments to the manual as first presented."

FOR UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

Acknowledgment of Donations to the Emergency Fund.

The Council of the University Settlement Society acknowledges the receipt of the following donations to the emergency fund:

Henry C. Potter	$50	Thomas G. Sherman	$25
R. M. Olyphant	25	Mrs. James Herman Aldrich	5
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Further subscriptions and donations to this fund are urgently needed, the officers of the society say, to carry on this work. Checks may be sent to the order of James Speyer, Treasurer, Post Office Box 477, city.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Endless variety of odd fancies at factory prices.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, PJ.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. For the hearing of appeals from City Court and district court.

Motion—6—Textile Publishing Company vs. Smith. Appeals from District Courts.—9—Elsing vs. Thorn. 11—American Broom and Brush Company vs. Addickes. 27—Clark vs. Williams. 30—Stewart vs. Fidelity Loan Association. 32—Russo vs. Yuzolino. 34—Schneider vs. Hill.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—New-York Building Loan Banking Company vs. Fisher. 2—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 3—Ludwig vs. Zwickert. 4—Feldstein vs. Friedlander. 5—Huber vs. Buckl. 6—McCabe vs. Curtis. 7—Matter of Haenschen. 8—Waldo vs. Lloyd. 9—Foley vs. Aitken. 10—Greenbaum vs. Greenbaum. 11—Karavitch vs. Karavitch. 12—Sweeney vs. Taussig. 13—Thompson vs. Gaertner. 14—Matter of D. F. Randolph & Co. 15—Wandell vs. Cunningham. 16—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Callaghan. 17—Schlesinger vs. McCormick. 18—Ettinger vs. Ettinger. 19—Burgess vs. Ehlers. 20—McKim vs. McKim. 21—Matter of Gunther. 22—Franck vs. Krocht. 23—Schultz vs. Brien. 24—Ray vs. Baldwin. 25—Matter of Corliss. 26—O'Brien vs. Blaut. 27—Roth vs. Baldwin. 28—Kanter vs. Baird. 29—Keystone Meter Company vs. Van Steenbergh. 30—People, &c., vs. Carroll. 31—Matter of Taral. 32—Schortemeier vs. Schortemeier. 33—Blauner vs. Federgreen. 34—Hamilton vs. Investors' Securities Trust Company. 35—Kilpatrick vs. Hogan. 36—Maybeck vs. Behrens. 37—Burford vs. the Mayor, &c. 38—Johnston vs. Hopcraft. 39—Ridgway vs. Staynor. 40—Scharf vs. Warren Scharf Asphalt Paving Company. 41—Matter of Peekamoose Fishing Club. 42—Newberger vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 43—Sauer vs. the Mayor, &c. 44—Burkley vs. Dorschel. 45—Matter of Wise. 46—Goldberg vs. Silverstein. 47—Weil vs. Gans. 48—Merts vs. Fenomilleri. 49—Bloodgood vs. Lewis. 50—Fairchild vs. Hendrickson. 51—Schulze vs. Sizer. 52—Lyall vs. Schalck. 53—Matter of Hulbert Brothers. 54—Seymour vs. Cavinato. 55—Lesser vs. Gifum. 56—Bissell vs. the Mayor, &c. 57—Robert C. Martin Company vs. Moore. 58—Matter of Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childs' Protectory. 59—O'Connor vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 60—Miller vs. Miller. 61—O'Brien vs. Fitzgerald. 62—People ex rel. Trask vs. Fitch. 63—Hentz vs. Havemeyer. 64—O'Brien vs. Kalischer.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen as receiver of taxes upon: 1—Bailey. 2—Brown. 3—Byrne. 4—Byrne. 5—Cleaver. 6—Curtis. 7—Curtis. 8—Gates. 9—Goulard & Rouse. 10—Goulard, Rouse & Co. 11—Howes. 12—Ikelheimer & Co. 13—Jobin. 14—Johnson. 15—John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 16—Jonas Brook & Brother. 17—Jones. 18—Kaufman & Isaac. 19—J. Kyle & Co. 20—Lindsay. 21—Lucas. 22—Lyle. 23—Mahon. 24—McMartin. 25—Puffer. 26—Stiller. 27—Stout. 28—Thorp. 29—Todd. 30—Vallendohl. 31—Vancleaf. 32—Vogel. 33—Westervelt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorces.—2910—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 3551—Gordon vs. Gordon. 3246—Bolton vs. Bolton. 3565—Clark vs. Clark. 2877—Amann vs. Amann. 3812—Boeck vs. Boeck. 3556—Katz vs. Katz. 3790—Schonberger vs. Schonberger. 3786—D'Oliveira vs D'Oliveira. Motion at 2 P. M.—1. Matter of Board of Education, (Orchard Street.)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. General calendar to be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3333—Whiting Manufacturing Company vs. F. M. Whiting Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 2505—Langer vs. Berger. 3534—Wallace vs. Wallace. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

3839—Hoffman vs. Manhattan Railway Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lautgrbach for the People.

1—Marie Barberi.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred Causes.—9686—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Ward. 5569—Dietch vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company. 9819—Cutter vs. Domenico. 8798—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Bossio. 9454—Kitzinger vs. Warner Brothers Company. 9109—Gallagher vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9153—Pokorney vs. Prudential Insurance Company of America. 8747—Hayman vs. French. 9388—Evesson vs. same. 9629—Patterson vs. Hochester. 2741—Campbell vs. the Mayor &c. 9781—Harris vs. Jemach. 9605—Eversmann vs. Bassford. 9595—Steinweg vs. Rorke. 9115—Achard vs. Traub.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and V., for trial.

3603—McKeon vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1398—Ball vs. The Mayor, &c. 9873—Castner vs. Duryea. 9874—Herbert vs. same. 4428—Glendenning vs. Wendelburg. 4578—Ashner vs. Abenheim. 4585—Gall vs. Gall.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5093.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV. and VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

4634—Clayton vs. Keeler. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Joseph H. Edwards, Peter Breen, Bessie Murphy, Edward Harmon, Susie L. McL. Wylie, Sidney B. Pickhardt, Mary B. De Frece, Samuel Corn, and

The New-York Times

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Humorous Entertainment—8:15.
DALY'S—As You Like It—8:15. Matinée—The Geisha—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—His Wife's Father—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Merchant of Venice—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Power of the Press—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Geisha—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Educated People—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Courtship of Leonie—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Live Stock Show—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Les Huguenots—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—On Broadway—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating—Day and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1896.

MR. DINGLEY'S TARIFF POLICY.

We published a few days ago the opinion of Mr. DINGLEY, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, that the pending tariff bill which bears his name could not become a law at the coming session of Congress. Mr. DINGLEY expresses this opinion again in a letter to The World, and adds some remarks which deserve consideration, partly for the reason that in all probability he will be, in the next Congress, Chairman of the committee to which all questions relating to the tariff are referred.

Mr. DINGLEY says, in the first place, that even if the pending bill should be passed before March 4, it would still be necessary to make another revision of the tariff during the term of the next Congress:

"It should be borne in mind that the passage of this exigency tariff bill this Winter would not make any the less necessary a revision of the tariff on protective and permanent lines. The bill which passed the House last December was purely an emergency measure, and it would terminate by limitation in a few months. Aside from the duty placed on wool, woolens, and manufactured lumber, it was simply a 15 per cent. horizontal increase of existing entries. As the report of the Committee on Ways and Means stated, such a treatment of duties was justified only as a temporary measure to meet an exigency.

"No member of the Ways and Means Committee would for a moment countenance this method as a permanent arrangement. The idea that has been entertained by some persons that the House bill would make unnecessary any further tariff legislation for a long time is certainly mistaken, for necessarily a horizontal increase of duties does not correct the inequalities and discriminations of the present tariff."

We have shown heretofore that this bill, while very objectionable on other grounds, would be a failure from the revenue point of view. It would not increase the public revenue by more than $20,000,000, although it would enlarge the profits or revenue of certain protected organizations at the expense of the people. We have repeatedly pointed to the promise publicly made nearly one year ago by Mr. DINGLEY and his committee that even if this bill should be enacted it would be followed by another revision in 1897 or 1898, if the Republicans should then have power to make laws.

Mr. DINGLEY remarks that "the existing tariff is amply protective in some parts"—mentioning the duties on iron and steel and cotton goods, and "the duties in some other schedules"—but adds that it is "thoroughly destructive to our industries in others, and is a revenue destroyer." What are the industries which have been destroyed by it? What has been its effect upon the revenue? Here are the official figures which show the revenue derived from the tariff during the four McKinley years and the two fiscal years of the present law:

DUTIES COLLECTED.

1891	$216,885,701
1892	174,124,270
1893	199,143,678
1894	129,558,892
Annual average	$179,928,135
1895	$149,450,608
1896	157,013,506
Annual average	$153,232,057

The McKinley law was in force throughout the fiscal year 1894, but the revenue was much less in that year than in either of the years of the present tariff. It is true that revenue was decreased in 1894 by the depressing influence of the Silver Act, but that was the act with which the passage of the McKinley tariff had been purchased.

The tariff, Mr. DINGLEY says, should be revised at an extraordinary session of the next Congress. "It is my judgment," he continues, "that such a session need not be a long one, unless the Senate purposely prolongs debate. If the two bodies confine themselves to the work in hand, six weeks ought to be sufficient for the House. In my opinion it is not necessary to create an entirely new bill or to make a general sweep of the schedules of the present law." But Mr. DINGLEY must foresee, we think, that the debate would be a long one and that it would be impracticable to prevent a revision of the entire tariff. He also says:

"We should have at least $50,000,000 increase of revenue, and it would be better if the sum were $70,000,000. We have now an opportunity to obtain $50,000,000 to $70,000,000 additional revenue, and at the same time to build up some of our National industries which are now languishing."

But how will it be practicable to increase the customs revenue by $50,000,000 to $70,000,000? The addition of $70,000,000 to last year's receipts would make a total exceeding the customs revenue of any year in our history. Such an addition could be procured only by imposing duties on products which for many years have been on the free list. Moreover, Mr. DINGLEY would decrease the imports of some products by an increase of rates, and, probably, would in this way cut down revenue. This is indicated by his remark about "languishing industries." If you exclude imports for the benefit of domestic industries, you exclude revenue at the same time.

"I believe that whatever steps are taken should be taken with care and moderation, not giving just occasion for criticism by sound-money Democrats, who have co-operated with us in the campaign."

The prediction may safely be made now, we think, that the Dingley bill will not be passed, and that the tariff will be revised at an extraordinary session of the next Congress, or, at least, that there will be an attempt to revise it at such a session. Mr. DINGLEY is in favor of "moderation" and would not give the sound-money Democrats "just occasion for criticism." But it is apparent that in revising the tariff he would increase many rates—he says that the passage of the Dingley bill "would serve to check importations made in anticipation of increased duties"—and he would impose heavy "protective" taxes upon certain important products which are now on the free list. This would not be an example of "moderation," nor would such a course be approved by the sound-money Democrats.

CONSULAR OFFICES AND THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The New-York Tribune published on Sunday last, in the cable letter of its representative in London, the following remarks about the Consular offices and the Civil Service rules:

"The members of the Consular Service of the United States are taking great interest in the question whether President MCKINLEY will respect the order of the State Department, made a year ago, converting all Consular offices with salaries not exceeding $2,500 into Civil Service offices. If he does respect it, and no Administration has ever yet taken a backward step in Civil Service reform, he will leave the rank and file of the Consular Service undisturbed, and such vacancies as occur can be filled only by promotion or reappointment of ex-officials or by Civil Service examination.

"There are fifty-seven American Consular offices in the United Kingdom. Of these, only six carry salaries above $2,500, and all the rest are included in the operation of the Executive order of Sept. 20, 1895. If President MCKINLEY respects this order, there will be only twenty-two Consular offices in Europe open to the appointment of Republicans, in consequence of their salaries being above $2,500. The remaining members of the service will be protected under the Civil Service rules, and the new Administration will be relieved from the pressure of office seekers."

The Tribune's correspondent also pointed out that "the present incumbents are gold Democrats, who represent hundreds of thousands of voters swelling Mr. MCKINLEY's majorities in the various States."

The Consuls, and our neighbor's representative himself, appear to think that the course of Mr. MCKINLEY with respect to this extension of the Civil Service rules cannot be predicted with absolute certainty. The Republican platform adopted at St. Louis says:

"The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican Party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced, and extended wherever practicable."

When this platform was made, the Executive order in question was more than eight months old. We assume without hesitation that Mr. MCKINLEY will respect and enforce it.

AGRICULTURAL UNREST.

Prof. J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, in The Atlantic Monthly, explains in a vigorous and interesting article "The Causes of Agricultural Unrest." Briefly, he finds these in the extensive speculation in farming following the recovery from the panic of 1873; in the widespread lending of capital in promotion of this speculation; in the reduction of farming returns due to the competition from new fields made accessible by cheaper transportation, and finally in the artful, extensive, systematic stimulation of discontent by the silver-mine owners, for the purpose of concentrating it upon the popular demand for free silver as a remedy for agricultural distress. The overspeculation by means of borrowed money is a process precisely like that which goes on in commerce and industry at varying intervals, followed by the collapse of credit, the squeezing out of the weaker enterprises, the contraction of production, and thereby gradual recovery. But, as Prof. LAUGHLIN thinks, the agricultural distress was made worse by the fact that the crisis in farming was largely confined to that industry, and was produced by what he calls "world-causes," "practically uncomprehended by those most deeply affected, and yet not directly touching other great industries."

Unquestionably this general view of the situation peculiar to the United States, and especially to the trans-Mississippi region, is correct. A considerable percentage of the farmers of the country who are distressed and angry at their distress do not understand the causes of their trouble, and these combined with intense energy to seek relief in the late campaign by the election of BRYAN and the application of the general policy that he represented. The point of real interest and importance is: What is this percentage? To this question it is practically impossible to obtain a trustworthy answer. If it could be separated, the Populist vote for BRYAN would probably be the nearest to an accurate measure of this discontent. But that vote cannot be separated. If it could it would still be misleading, for a good deal of the Populist strength comes from political and not economic or social discontent. It is largely the result of a revolt against the rule of the dominant politicians in the Democratic Party in the South, while in the West the revolt is against like domination in the Republican Party.

We must not forget that of all the farmers who supported BRYAN and Bryanism, a large number, probably a large majority, supported him as the "regular" Democratic candidate, and would have supported some other with different ideas quite as zealously. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that over a very large region where the Bryan managers expected to get, and at first did get, sympathy from the farmers, this was changed to opposition by discussion and agitation. Not only in all the relatively thriving States of the Middle West, but in the line of States to the south of these—in West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri—all the change made in the feeling of the agricultural class was away from Bryanism. And this was the more significant because it was not helped by partisan sentiment; it was contrary to that sentiment, and was due to the direct action of intelligence and conscience.

Prof. LAUGHLIN does not touch on the remedies for the discontent of which he traces the causes, save so far as he implies that the great remedy is education. This phase of the subject is a wide one and requires very careful consideration, which from time to time we shall hope to give to it.

RAINES ON THE RAINES LAW.

Senator RAINES left no doubt as to what he meant by the statement that between 4,000 and 5,000 places within ten miles of the New-York City Hall were "selling liquor without a State license, in violation of the State liquor-tax law, presumably under police or some other protection." In reply to Senator FOLEY he specifically declared that he meant that that number in this city were "receiving police or some protection, for the violations in many cases openly exist."

So far as there is ground for this statement, it is discreditable to the Raines law, and if it were wholly true it would be the severest condemnation of that statute, which provides for its own enforcement under State authority. But there is very little truth in the statement, and so far as it was intended to imply that violators of the law are corruptly protected by the police of the city it is a gross misrepresentation. The intention seems to have been to discredit the police administration of the city for some ulterior purpose.

There is no such thing as a license to sell liquor under the present law, but there is not the slightest evidence that selling without the payment of the tax is common. If it is, why do not the State Excise Department and its special agents report cases of it to the District Attorney, as the law requires? Mr. RAINES in effect charges Commissioner LYMAN and Special Deputy HILLIARD and all their special agents in this city with complete neglect of duty. Why do not the liquor sellers who pay $800 a year complain of competition from those who pay nothing? If there were such competition, they would be sure to know it and quick to have it suppressed. The fact is that there is practically no selling without payment of the tax, or what RAINES calls a "State license."

That clubs do not come under the law is a matter of judicial construction which has been acquiesced in by the State Excise Department. If there are "fake clubs" which really sell liquor in violation of the law, it is the duty of the Deputy Commissioner and the special agents to have them prosecuted. Everything that has been done toward suppressing them has been done by the city police, but the officers have not been sustained by the Magistrates and the courts. Any statement that the police have "protected" the violation of the law by "fake clubs" is without evidence or justification. The evasion of the Sunday restriction by "Raines hotels" was provided for by the law itself. We pointed out the inevitable result and the apparent intent before the law was enacted, and have seen no reason for supposing that it did not work precisely as it was intended to work. Mr. RAINES does not appear to be seeking honestly for defects in the law and the means of remedying them, but trying to throw the responsibility for results of which complaint may be made upon the police of this city. It is a pretty mean performance, both as an attack upon the police and as a defense of the law, but this legislation was conceived in false pretense and brought forth in hypocrisy, and no honesty can be expected to come of it.

THE HIGH-SCHOOL QUESTION.

The statement of Commissioner HUBBELL of the Board of Education, which we printed yesterday, in regard to the establishment of city high schools, does not seem to us to meet the point that what our school system needs first of all and most of all is strengthening and improving at the bottom, and that until elementary instruction is adequately provided for for the whole mass of children entitled to it at public expense and all have been brought under it, there should be no diversion of energy and resources to new high schools.

Mr. HUBBELL says that high schools would take from the grammar schools numbers of children who are now kept in them going over old ground because there is no grade to promote them into, and would thereby relieve the congestion in the lower schools and increase the facilities for elementary instruction. This is simply equivalent to saying that if children who had got through the grammar-school grade were taken out it would make more room, but it does not follow that new schools must be provided for these children in preference to those who have not yet had the elementary instruction and cannot get it. These latter should have the preference. We do not simply want relief from "congestion" for those in the schools, but want to get all into them who ought to be there and to have them taught in classes of reasonable size and not in herds of fifty or sixty at a time.

There is certainly much to be done in building up our primary and grammar schools and making elementary education universal and sound, and that is not to be done by merely drawing off from the top and providing new schools for those who have got through the elementary grades. It is said that it is not intended to draw from the funds of the primary and grammar departments for the high schools, but the policy in question would necessarily draw from the resources devoted to public education, and our point is that these should be wholly used to perfect the system in its lower grades until that process is complete.

Mr. HUBBELL's contention that the high schools would relieve pressure above them in the City College and the Normal College, as well as in the grammar schools below them, seems to us to have still less force. The argument is even stronger against devoting public money to college education than against devoting it to high-school education before the needs of the children for elementary instruction are fully met. The regulation of the Board of Regents about the degree of B. A. is quite irrelevant to the question. The degree of B. A. at public expense is of no consequence in comparison to giving full effect to the compulsory education law and eliminating illiteracy and ignorance from the community.

Neither are we worried about the number of high schools in Chicago or Boston. Perhaps they have too many, or perhaps they are ahead of us in elementary schools as well, but it would be much more to the credit of New-York to be able to say that every child of school age is taught the rudiments of learning in the most careful and thorough manner and under the best conditions than to "point with pride" to any number of high schools. We should defer that kind of gratification until the foundation and lower stories of our public-school edifice are in a proper condition. Then we may decorate the top if it is deemed wise and we can afford it.

THE REGENTS AND THE STATE LIBRARY.

It is reported that the Senate Finance Committee is to take possession of a large room now occupied by the Regents of the University for the State Library. It is in the southwestern corner of the second floor of the Capitol, and is one of a suite extending along the western side from the south to the north. On some accounts this would be a great pity, but the final effect might be good.

We doubt the authority of the committees of the Legislature without specific legislative action to make such a change as this, and we are quite sure that it is not a desirable change. It impairs the efficiency of the library and its management throughout the year to give a little better conveniences to a committee or two for four months. It is a sacrifice of the greater to the less.

It may well be, however, that a few more encroachments like this latest one will dispose the Legislature to take the entire Capitol for the use of the State Government, which is a perfectly proper thing to do, and to erect a suitable fireproof building for the library and the Regents, which is really a necessary thing to do. The library is growing year by year, and ought to have a building which would provide for its growth for, say, a half century.

But the library, as such, is only a part, and perhaps not the most important part, of the work of the Regents of the University. As their name implies, they have charge of the higher education of the State, and they have, within the last fifteen years, performed that work with breadth and foresight, intelligence and energy, for which the people of the State are very greatly indebted to them. They ought to have, in connection with the library, quarters that will enable them to discharge their complex duties with ease and accuracy. We are not advocates of needless expenditure, but the erection of a suitable library building would, in the long run, be a paying investment for New-York State.

The promotion of Judge NOTT to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims is another instance of President CLEVELAND's regard for the interests of the whole people in his use of the appointing power. It is not only the appointment of a fit man, but of the one man whom experience has shown to be the most fit. It is a curious and striking proof of the complete disappearance of the passions of the civil war that Judge NOTT and Assistant Attorney General HOWRY, who has been nominated as Judge NOTT's successor, fought on opposite sides in that struggle.

Mr. E. P. WHEELER told the members of the Congregational Club on Monday evening that—

"New-Yorkers decline to make sacrifices for the love of their fellow-man. They will not learn for themselves if his wants and complaints are just or are founded on unjustifiable ignorance. If they would try and learn the wants of their fellow-men, try and alleviate the, in many instances, well-founded feelings of discontent, New-York might claim to be a Christian city. That steps should be taken to bridge the gulf between the so-called classes and masses is the most important lesson of the campaign."

This is not absolutely true, for it must be conceded that Mr. WHEELER and a number like him are exceptions. But the statement is near enough to the truth to deserve careful attention. It is not sufficient that complaint should be unfounded; it must be shown to be unfounded to those who complain. How the hearts of the very poor can really be reached is illustrated in a statement made recently by an officer of one of the local missions. She said that she found in the room of a wretchedly poor Italian woman a little shrine where, between the pictures of the VIRGIN MARY and St. JOSEPH, was placed a portrait of Col. WARING. Explain it how you will, the feeling of that woman toward the more fortunate classes and toward the authorities of the city was not that of sullen resentment. It was a much more hopeful and fruitful sentiment.

The section of the Democratic press that opposed BRYAN seems to be as hostile as ever to the protective principle advocated by the Republican Party.—[Rochester Herald.]

The apostles of protection will not be worried by that. They have always known that Democrats were opposed to their theory. Backsliding among Republicans, too, is what they now most fear. It makes them uneasy, and well it may.

If election frauds in the Southern States this year were bad as a mere matter of policy, the counting out of candidates elected to Congress by official canvassing boards is worse. These things are calculated, if anything could be, to revive the demand for the regulation of "National" elections, like those for members of Congress, by Federal authority. If there should be a new "force-bill" movement, it would be caused by such "frauds" as those by which PATTERSON is said to have been defeated in the Tenth District of Tennessee, and by such canvasses as that which deprives YOST in the Tenth District of Virginia of his certificate of election. The vote of one county was rejected because it was cast for J. YOST, instead of JACOB YOST, though there was no doubt of the voters' intent. Contests in the House of Representatives on account of frauds and counting out will not make a good impression for the South.

The most useful agency subsidiary to our public-school system is the Children's Aid Society, whose twenty-fourth annual report has just been issued. It maintains twenty industrial schools, which have the double advantage of giving a practical turn to such education as they afford and of bringing in children who have nobody to care for them, and who would be more likely to bring up in penal institutions than the public schools but for the society's vigilance and care. Some of these it transfers to the public schools in time and for some it finds homes out of the city, while for all it is a beneficent saving agency. The work of the society in lodging and teaching destitute children and directing their steps from misery to happiness and usefulness is well known in this community, and it is limited only by the funds at command. The annual appeal of the society for support should meet with a more liberal response than ever, for every year demonstrates more clearly the economy of such expenditures.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in analyzing the Presidential vote, says that the large cities saved the day for gold, and that "it was the native American whites on the farms in the West" that voted for silver. This is intended as a sneer.—[Zanesville (Ohio) Signal.]

Nothing of the kind. It is a serious comment upon a very serious fact. Some of our contemporaries have ignorantly reckoned immigration among the causes contributing to the wide spread of Bryanism. We sought to correct their misapprehension by demonstrating that it was among the native American voters of States like Kansas and of the Southern States, where the percentage of foreign-born voters is low, that the doctrines preached by BRYAN found widest acceptance. THE TIMES would not be so foolish as to sneer at the Kansas farmers. It pities them; it deplores their ignorance, their willful chasing after immoral and unattainable things, and it sincerely hopes they will get light and be wiser before the next Presidential election. Not sneers but exhortations to righteousness and sound thinking are called for by their present state.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Presbyterian ministers of Toronto have decided that "The Mind of the Master," Mr. WATSON's last book, is not orthodox. Well?

—Figaro's warning that the American newspapers now striving to bring about a war with Spain should realize that war with Spain would mean war with Europe is important in just one respect. It reveals to an astonished Nation that there are American papers engaged in this desperate work. That fact had hitherto passed quite unnoticed here, and if the French editor has any regard for us at all, he will complete his work by disclosing the names and places of publication of these wicked journals.

—The Rev. Dr. HARSHA's reference in a recent sermon to the narrative published four years ago in an English paper about Mr. JAMES BARTLEY and a whale, which narrative, in the interests of one thing and another, including the gayety of nations, was reproduced in this paper last Sunday, continues to form the subject of letters from readers of THE TIMES. Several of these correspondents seem to be in doubt as to how the story should be taken, whether seriously, in imitation of the Harlem clergyman, or with the calm admiration which adroit works of fiction deserve when they make only an obviously pretended claim for belief. More than one writer intimates that if the reality of Mr. BARTLEY's alleged experience could be proved, it would tend to dispel such doubts as may exist in regard to the recorded history of JONAH. Maturer reflection may convince correspondents now holding this view that evidence tending to show that all the details of a miracle are explicable, and that they have been more or less nearly duplicated without any exercise of supernatural power, constitutes the severest possible attack on that miracle—as a miracle. Therefore, persons who are wise, as well as orthodox, will not insist that the case of JAMES BARTLEY, if there is or ever was a JAMES BARTLEY, gives the slightest added credibility to the case of JONAH.

—Moved by some curious impulse into whose nature it is not necessary to inquire very deeply, The Richmond Times chooses this season to reproduce the proclamation in which "Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States," set apart Nov. 15, 1861, as "a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer." According to The Richmond paper, "patriotism and a never-ending faith in God shines in every line." It begins by asserting that "the Sovereign Disposer of Events hath been pleased to protect and defend the Confederate States," goes on to express the hope that "He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and put them to confusion and shame," and closes with a request that the people repair to their usual places of worship and "implore the blessing of Almighty God upon our arms, that He may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity." All of which, to speak mildly, has a strange sound in 1896.

—In the course of his Thanksgiving Day proclamation, Gov. JAMES P. CLARKE of Arkansas makes these remarks: "The people of Arkansas are infinitely indebted to their Maker for the blessings of general good health, and for a measure of social and material prosperity that it has not been within the power of man to entirely destroy by unwise policies and laws. We have been provided for in abundance from God's storehouses, and our only cause for murmur or complaint is to be found in such things as the misguided action of our fellow-citizens in other sections have imposed upon us. With us, 'every prospect pleases, and only man is vile.' Let us, therefore, on the day named, return profound and unstinted thanks to the Creator for the bounty it has pleased Him to bestow upon us as a State, and to praise and bless Him for the privilege yet preserved to us of still persisting in our task of making those now groping in the darkness of selfishness and error know the right, and, knowing, dare to maintain it." This is a rather amusing mingling of piety, petulance, and politics. If the people of Arkansas like it, nobody else need complain.

—A monkey who lives in a Boston bird store escaped from his cage early Sunday evening, and as there was nobody nigh to hinder, he proceeded to have fun with a fine collection of parrots, canaries, goldfish, rabbits, and guinea pigs. Some of these pets he killed, a few he ate, and the rest he tossed about the shop in wild hilarity. The exciting sport continued for hours, but finally two policemen drifted that way, decided that the tumult they heard was the result of some unusual cause, broke down the door, and after much difficulty persuaded the monkey that he had better retire to his prison. Morning broke on a scene of awful and complete devastation. The monkey was the only creature or thing in the place that had not suffered injury. Not a parrot could show more than two tail feathers, the goldfish lay amid the fragments of their globes, the canaries were buried under avalanches of bird seed, the disconsolate rabbits were weakly trying to digest the fragments of puppy cake that had been crammed down their throats. The owner of the store intends to kill the monkey as soon as he can decide whether the crime committed was breaking the Sabbath or cruelty to animals.

—If the stories told by several scores of people living in and near Sacramento are to be believed, the problem of aerial navigation has been solved and a thoroughly successful flying machine is already in operation. Who built it, or where, nobody pretends to say, but numerous residents of the city mentioned declare that on the evening of Nov. 17 an airship, lighted and apparently moved by electricity, passed over their heads, moving rapidly in the direction of San Francisco. The night was dark and stormy, so the size and form of this sky traveler could not be made out with any distinctness, but the voices of her passengers were heard. Some who watched the strange object say that the people on board were singing, while others report that there came plainly to their ears orders given by the airship's commander to its steersman. All this, of course, may be the product of an ordinary November meteor multiplied by several vivid imaginations, or it may be merely a literal flight of the Western fancy, but the witnesses are curiously numerous, their tales hang together fairly well, and there is no inherent improbability in the supposition that some one of the many experimenters at work in this line may have won the long-predicted and confidently expected victory.

PERSONAL.

—So Gen. WEYLER preferred to wait for Christmas in Havana and close to the convenient dead wall in front of which his only effective service has been performed, instead of passing the next four weeks among the hills, where he is apt to be confronted by rebels whose hands are not tied behind their backs. His decision is eminently a wise one. A man should do the work for which he knows himself to be competent, and in regard to this great Captain General's ability for carrying out the sentences of drum-head courts-martial there is not the slightest doubt in his own mind or in that of anybody else.

—ANNA HELD, in response to an inquiry from The Chicago Journal as to the emotions the thought of appearing in that city gave her, telegraphed a response which The Journal prints in big type, first in the original French, and then in what it calls a translation. Among other things, Mlle. HELD says: "Je me fait une joie de debuter a Chicago, pas parce que c'est la derniere ville, mais parce que Chicago est la ville des Etats Unis que nous en avons entendu parler le plus." The second phrase of this sentence either was not understood by the Chicago man, or else he understood it only too well, for his translation runs: "I take pleasure in making my first appearance in Chicago, not because it is new to me, but because Chicago is the city in the United States of which we have heard most." This saves Cook County's pride, of course, but it is at some expense to her reputation for adroit—exaggeration.

—It is at once amusing and edifying to notice the matter-of-fact way in which Capt. CROSS, from the premise that the police of this city are no longer controlled by politicians, states as an obvious conclusion, requiring no other proof, that the police are doing their duty and honestly enforcing the law in regard to the sale of liquor. Perhaps the argument is not quite so convincing as the Captain implies, but the mere fact that he makes it, and that its force will be recognized by a vast majority of this city's inhabitants, illustrates with great emphasis the remarkable change of sentiment that has taken place here in the past few years. The old times have indeed passed away when a Police Captain feels the need of no better defense for himself and his men, when the force is charged with what was once an almost universal crime, than calmly to call attention to the fact that in this city, at least, policemen are no longer the servants of that class of politicians who, in the popular mind, are now identified with the name.

—While Maine was still a part of Massachusetts, five brothers named SAWTELLE went from Boston to the then almost unbroken wilderness that lined the upper Kennebec and settled just south of where the City of Waterville now stands. They lived in a log hut for a while, but in 1780 they built a house which in those days was regarded as almost palatial. To this house the eldest brother brought his bride, and here, on Jan. 3, 1797, was born a daughter, who, now almost a centenarian, still lives in the same old house. She is Mrs. PHOEBE ELLIS, and except for some difficulty in walking, shows few signs of her great age. Descendants of the five brothers are scattered all through that part of Maine, where the name Sawtelle is a very common one. Of Mrs. ELLIS's ten children, five, three sons and two daughters, are still living. Almost every day of her life has been passed in the old homestead, and yet she has been a resident of two States, of two counties, and of two towns, for what was Massachusetts at the time of her birth is now Maine, Kennebec County was then included in Lincoln, and the present town of Sidney was detached from Vassalborough.

—Vast possibilities are opened up by the entrance into Vermont politics of a skilled professional hypnotist in the person of BRADLEY C. NEWELL, who has been elected to the State Legislature from Brattleborough. Mr. NEWELL was a blacksmith before he discovered not long ago that he possessed remarkable psychical powers, but when he learned that Vermonters who imagined they were ill could not only be freed of their delusion by anybody with control enough over his facial muscles to make "passes" over them without laughing, and that they would pay large sums of real money to the passer, he wisely abandoned the forge, and has since been playing a modification of Svengali's rôle to numbers of still more modified New-England Trilbys. It is said that at this pleasing trade, Mr. NEWELL accumulated $25,000 in four months, and now that he has entered the broader field of statesmanship, people are for good reason wondering what form his "influence" will take. That legislators have before this been subjected to hypnotic persuasion of one kind or another is very commonly believed. Hitherto, though, the mysterious power has of necessity been exercised in a more or less desultory manner, and under unfavorable conditions of secrecy. The present experiment is quite new, and its results will be watched with intense interest by practical politicians all over the country.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Dinner Giving.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

This is the greatest dinner-giving country in the world. The man who does or says anything out of the ordinary has to face a prospective banquet.

The Trusts.

From The Indianapolis News.

Just how the present tendency to increasingly vast aggregations of capital to control industries is to be ended or mended, we confess we do not see. But ended or mended it must be, if civilization is to go on.

Registration in South Dakota.

From The Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.

There should be no doubt about the adoption of a registration law this Winter. Had the State had one at the recent election the entire Republican ticket, including the Legislature, would have been carried by a large majority.

Mr. McKinley's Opportunity.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Post.

The opportunity that has come to Mr. McKinley is the greatest that has come to any President since the day of Lincoln. Let us hope, for a while at least, that Mr. McKinley will use it as Lincoln did for the consolidation of the forces that stand for National progress.

Tammany's Nominee for Mayor.

From The Buffalo Courier.

It is not too early to predict that Tammany will not seriously think of nominating as its candidate for Mayor any man who was in any way instrumental in committing the organization this year to the Chicago platform folly.

Closed Hotels Not Desirable.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Southern exchange accuses some of the leading Democratic papers of Florida of "secretly exulting over the election of McKinley." Well they may. If Bryan had been elected President two-thirds of the great Winter hotels of Florida would have been compelled to close their doors before the season was half over.

Wheat and Corn from New-Orleans.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

While it may not be as easy to divert the wheat trade in this direction, there is no doubt that our exports of wheat will steadily increase. Considerable wheat is produced in the same section which ships corn to New-Orleans, and the same reasons which draw the corn here must also operate in the case of wheat.

A Denial from Mr. Peck.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Will you please publish in as conspicuous a place as your article of Saturday a statement absolutely denying that I have mentioned one word to a newspaper man or any one else of private talk with Mark Hanna in Cleveland Saturday?

The publication has done great injury to both Mr. Hanna and myself, and does not present his statements or views.

FERDINAND W. PECK.

Chicago, Nov. 23.

DAYS WHICH LIE BEHIND

Will T. Hale in The Nashville American.

The furthest hills loom mellowest, outlined
But vaguely through the mist-obstructed view;
The dearest days are those which lie behind
In recollection's fields of veiling blue.

Back there were tears—but where they fell have sprung
Some flowers of Faith in beauty how divine;
Back there are tombs—but shades which once they flung
Have been replaced by a resplendent shine.

Love—God's best gift to men as on they plod—
Was purer there as it untainted welled;
For souls could look calm on the face of God,
While childish hands were trustingly upheld!

Dear childhood land! When I grow weak and sore,
I turn to you, where still my mother sings,
And feel my soul borne upward—glad once more—
On loyal Hope's rejuvenated wings.

THE COBDEN CLUB PLEASED

THE ELECTION OF McKINLEY WAS THE LESSER EVIL.

Had Bryan Been Chosen, Faith in Democracy Would Have Been Lost and a Panic Would Have Followed.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A meeting of the Cobden Club was held at the rooms of the National Liberal Club to-day. Among the speakers was Lord Farrer of Abinger, formerly Sir Thomas Henry Farrer, the author of "Free Trade versus Fair Trade" and other economic works. Lord Farrer expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for an imperial zollverein had fallen flat, both at home and in the colonies. As he was opposed to free trade, that meant only free trade with the colonies and protection against foreign countries. He was gratified at the election of McKinley to the American Presidency, though he was merely the lesser evil. If Bryan had not appeared as a candidate, he would have thought McKinley the worst possible man for the Presidency.

Lord Playfair said: "The issues at stake in the recent American Presidential election involved questions of Constitutional government and also the question of our faith in the democracy. If Bryan had been elected that faith would have been shattered, and the commercial panic which would have ensued would have been enormous. But far more serious than a commercial panic would have been our loss of faith in the democracy of the world."

Speaking of his personal observations in the United States during the Presidential campaign, Lord Playfair said he felt required to say that the silverites were not dishonest, but mistaken. Free trade was not an issue in the contest, with the exception that it was mentioned in some of McKinley's speeches. In view of the fact that the pivot of the election was sound money, the world ought to feel glad of the result.

It would be a long time, he predicted, before the ardent protectionists of the United States would seek to change the existing tariff. The sound politicians of the United States had many questions of their own to solve, and he had no doubt that they would take advantage of the opportunity to deal with the question of the currency; but they were not likely to attempt to bring about a revival of high protection.

NEW CHINESE MINISTERS.

Wu-Ting-Fang to Succeed Yang Yu at Washington.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Pekin says that Wu-Ting-Fang has been appointed Chinese Minister to the United States, in place of Yang Yu, who has been transferred to St. Petersburg.

The dispatch adds that Lo-Fenglu has been appointed Minister to Great Britain in room of Kung-ta-Jen.

Hwang-Tsu-Hsien will succeed Hsu-Ching-Cheng as Chinese Minister to Germany.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Chinese Legation profess ignorance of the report that Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, will be transferred to St. Petersburg, and that he will be succeeded as Minister at Washington by Wu-Ting-Fang. It is regarded as not unlikely that Yang Yu will leave Washington at an early date. The Chinese foreign policy favors rotation in office, and does not, as a rule, permit diplomatic representatives to remain in this country for a longer term than three years.

Wu-Ting-Fang is a barrister at law. He is about fifty years of age, and regarded in China as an exceptionally clever all-round man. He was graduated from an English university and received his judicial training also in Great Britain. He has been a legal adviser of Li Hung Chang and enjoys not only the confidence, but the cordial friendship of the great Chinese Viceroy, who, just at present, stands high in favor with the ruling powers in China.

SPANISH ANARCHISTS TO DIE.

Twenty-eight to be Sentenced to Death in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Nov. 24.—The Attorney General, who is personally conducting the prosecution of the prisoners who are under arrest for connection with the throwing of a bomb in a crowded street while a religious procession was passing on June 7 last, has announced that he will ask the Court that twenty-eight of the prisoners be sentenced to death, and fifty-six condemned to penal servitude for life.

Great precautions will be taken against disorder when the sentences are published. The Court will sit in the vault of the Fortress of Mont Juich, and only military officers will be admitted to its proceedings.

The crime for which the prisoners are to answer to a military court was one of the most fiendish of the many outrages committed by Anarchists within the last few years. The usual religious observances of the Feast of Corpus Christi were being observed, and thousands of people lined the street to witness the procession on its way to the ancient Church of Santa Maria del Mar. Just as the procession was entering the church a bomb was exploded in the crowd, killing a dozen persons outright, and wounding about fifty others, some of whom died from their injuries.

Secretary Roosevelt Worse.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The condition of Mr. James R. Roosevelt, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, who has been suffering from nervous prostration for several days, has become very serious.

Death of a Catholic Bishop.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—The Right Rev. William Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross, died suddenly this morning at his residence in Skibbereen.

$10,000 FOR MR. THOMPSON.

Award of the Jury in His Suit Against Blauvelt.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 24.—William R. Thompson of Nyack has secured a verdict of $10,000 against George A. Blauvelt, whom he sued for $50,000 for alienation of his wife's affection.

The case was given to the jury at 8 o'clock this afternoon, and the verdict was returned just before midnight.

The last witness was Mrs. Cora Blauvelt, the divorced wife of Mr. Thompson, who afterward married Mr. Blauvelt. She denied all the alleged improprieties with Blauvelt, and said that she had no love for him until after she had received a divorce from Thompson.

Chief Justice Beasley Ill.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Chief Justice Beasley of the New-Jersey Supreme Court was prostrated by a congestive chill this morning. Later the alarming symptoms disappeared and the Chief Justice's condition is greatly improved. His physicians are now hopeful of a speedy recovery. Judge Beasley is eighty-one years of age and has been Chief Justice since 1864.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Bohemia, (Ger.,) Petersen, Hamburg Nov. 4 and Havre 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. Nov. 24.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Marreiros, Manaos Nov. 11 and Para 14, with mdse. and 15 passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE STAND.

He Denies All the Charges Made by Lady Tina Scott.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The trial of Lady Scott and the other defendants, Cockerton, Kast, and Aylott, charged with having criminally libeled Earl Russell, was resumed in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, this morning.

Earl Russell was called to the witness stand and narrated the circumstances of his purchasing and manning his yacht. He had on board a mate named W. R. Parker and a cabin boy named W. H. Parker, who left his employ to go into the Royal Navy. He was aware that W. H. Parker had been subpoenaed as a witness in this case. It was not true that he had ever kissed W. H. Parker. He engaged Kast as cabin boy in June, 1887. Among the guests on board the yacht at that time were Ion Thynne, Cecil Fane, and Lane Fox. Earl Russell then proceeded to describe the arrangements on board the yacht for the accommodation of his guests and himself.

Earl Russell denied Kast's allegations of immorality on board the yacht while the vessel was at Norfolk Broads. He then produced his diary and by it proved that it would have been impossible for the acts charged to have occurred on the dates alleged. Earl Russell declared that Kast had never slept in his cabin. He had discharged Kast because of his filthiness in the use of towels.

Earl Russell said that Kast had called upon him once after leaving the yacht, and asked for work. Witness declined to reemploy Kast, but gave him a few shillings to help him along. Aylott succeeded Kast as cabin boy on board the yacht, upon the recommendation of Cockerton. A lad named Lenton, whom he had heard might appear in the witness box, was engaged as deck boy, but he was discharged because he got drunk.

Earl Russell emphatically denied that he had been guilty of misconduct with Aylott. He had discharged Cockerton for drunkenness and for overstaying his leave from the yacht. Aylott, he said, had acted as his valet until 1889. Coming to the period of his marriage to Lady Scott's daughter, the Earl said that Lady Scott had appeared to be on friendly terms with Mr. Roberts, (one of Lord Russell's Oxford friends,) while visiting his house, though afterward she had made charges against both Roberts and himself.

The Earl narrated the quarrels with his wife over money matters, which had led to the indecent allegations she had brought against him. The trial was adjourned for the day. Lady Scott was permitted to renew her bail for her appearance to-morrow, and allowed to go free until to-morrow.

AMERICAN SYMPHONY CONCERT

Successful Debut of Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian Violinist.

It is not, musically speaking, a justification for the existence of a new orchestra that it is composed of native Americans, especially when it is not exclusively so composed. Experienced concertgoers will decline, when they see the familiar countenance of Mr. Joseph Eller in an orchestra, to admit that it is native. As a matter of fact, however, it is only in the wood wind, more specifically, only in the oboes and bassoons, that it is necessary to resort to foreign-born players, though really the question of nativity has nothing to do with the case. Nevertheless, Mr. Sam Franko's orchestra, which gave the first concert of its third season at Chickering Hall last night, has an ample reason of being. It affords competent musicians who are ordinarily otherwise engaged, an opportunity to perform classical music. Only a few of the faces visible from the parquette last night were familiar to the attendants upon symphony concerts. Some of the less familiar faces were those of soloists, like Mr. Paul Listemann, the concertmaster, and Mr. Franz Listemann, the first 'cello. But for the most part, they were those of orchestral players whose regular work is less conspicuous than occupying the platform at classical concerts.

Without doubt it is a good thing for such performers that they should have a chance to study classical music under a competent conductor, such as Mr. Franko last night again approved himself. Also, it is a good thing for the audience when a performance shows such unmistakable signs of careful rehearsal, as was the case last night. The orchestral programme consisted of but two works, Gluck's overture "Iphigenia in Amlis," with Wagner's ending, and Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony." The choice of both works was vindicated, and especially of the symphony, which we are no longer much in the way of hearing, and which, when we do hear it, makes us wonder whether the reaction against its author's smoothness and sweetness has not gone much too far. As Mr. Franko gave it, its beauty was much more than mere smoothness and mere sweetness, a leaf-faelesque beauty of completely finished work that seems destined to outlive many mutations, and to have its day again, as it has had it before. It was really beautifully played, especially in the strings, and as far as possible from suggesting the work of a "scratch" orchestra. Not a nuance was lost, but every one was accentuated with a stress reinforced by the almost painfully distinct acoustics of the place.

Of course a great part of the interest that attracted the large audience attached to the first appearance of the soloist, Mr. Charles Gregorowitsch. His choice of Wieniawski's second concerto did not seem very musicianly, though it might be assigned to a desire to render homage to the composer, who was also the violinist's teacher, and with whom he had studied the concerto. But, in truth, Gregorowitsch is one of those violinists of whom it does not much matter what he plays, so much he revels, and leads his hearers to revel, in the mere beauty of the successions of tones he draws from his instrument, being in this way at the antipodes of a violinist like Hallr, with whom an interpretation of the composer's intention is everything. But in music there are many mansions, and we need not quarrel with either "school." From the time when the Russian violinist began to "play along" with the orchestra in the tutti that precedes the entrance of the solo instrument it was evident that he was an assured and well-equipped performer, and before he had completed the first movement he had insured his welcome.

His tone is not very large, though it is larger than that of most of the violinists to whom he may be likened, with that of Sauret, for example, but it is beautifully delivered and graded, and with mathematical exactness of intonation. The third movement, "à la Zingara," the only one which has much musical value beyond mere virtuosity, was played with all the willfulness and spirit that belong to it, and the violinist concluded in a storm of deserved applause. He responded to it with a rapid and difficult study of the "moto perpetuo" kind, an Elfentanz of Popper for 'cello transcribed for violin by Hallr, and after another encore of unmistakable heartiness, played with a muted instrument another transcription from a composition for 'cello, a berceuse by Godard. Altogether, the first concert of the American Symphony was a pronounced success, a thoroughly studied performance, and gives excellent prospects for the remaining concerts of the season.

Metropolitan Opera Musicale.

The first Metropolitan Opera matinée musicale of the course of six by members of the Metropolitan Opera Company was held in the new ballroom at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday. Mme. Emma Eames sang the "Madrigal," by Victor Harris, as her opening song; she followed with Goring Thomas's "April," and sang as encores two funny French ditties. M. Pol. Plançon rendered Gounod's "Le Bane de Pierre" and "Tout l'Univers Obiet a l'Amour" and Thomas's "Air du Tambour Major." The final selection was a duet, Saint-Saëns's "Pastoral," by Mme. Emma Eames and M. Pol. Plançon. Victor Harris acted as accompanist. A fashionable company was present.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, for New-York, sld. from Amsterdam at 5 P. M. Nov. 24.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 P. M. Nov. 24.

Good as a Visit to Hot Springs.
A course of treatment at the Lafayette Baths.—Adv.

A MINISTER MURDERED.

The Rev. James Miller of Bloomington, Ill., Evidently Killed by Robbers.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 24.—The Rev. James Miller, pastor of the Grace Methodist Church, Bloomington, was found murdered this morning in the alley in the rear of Dr. William Catto's residence, in the fashionable part of the city, with a bullet hole in the centre of his forehead.

The Rev. Mr. Miller had been in Springfield yesterday, and left for Decatur last evening, arriving at 10:05 o'clock. The supposition is that he walked up Edwards Street to go to the residence of Dr. Catto, with whom he had been in the habit of stopping while in the city. A man employed at one of the near-by residences states that he heard a shot at 11 o'clock or before.

Mr. Miller was found in the alley with his pockets rifled and a thirty-eight calibre revolver lying by his side. No powder burns were found on his face. Two ladies coming home from a party noticed two men standing in the alley, and crossed the street to avoid them. As they did so, a negro, who was on the opposite side of the street, joined the two in the alley.

Mr. Miller was sixty years of age, and had a wife and three children. A son, Dr. John Miller, resides in Decatur. The deceased had been Grand Chaplain of the Knights Templars of Illinois for twenty years. He had been a member of the Central Illinois Methodist Conference for twenty years.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. M. French-Sheldon of London is at the Cambridge.

—Luther Laflin Mills and Alfred Ennis of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—A. S. Warner of Nashville and James Sheafer of Pittsburg are at the Westminster.

—W. T. Durbin, member of the Republican National Committee for Indiana, is at the Imperial.

—John F. Sullivan of Boston, Frank Gilbert of Troy, and James Hilton of Albany are at the Gilsey.

—Col. John F. Gayfior of Fayetteville, N. Y., and John Corwine, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman.

—Peyton F. Miller of Albany, A. B. Lovejoy of Philadelphia, and G. H. Campbell of Boston are at the Albemarle.

—Thomas F. Allan of Providence, Frederick S. Bates of Troy, and B. D. Emanuel of Chicago are at the Everett.

—M. D. Helm of Washington, George H. Regar of Philadelphia, and Thomas L. Blalock of Baltimore are at the Grand.

—S. C. Bergen of Philadelphia, W. L. Clark of Pittsburg, and J. B. Chapman and O. M. Douglas of Boston are at the Astor.

—F. M. Hatch of Washington, J. W. Hellman, Jr., of San Francisco, and E. J. Tillinghast of Boston are at the Netherland.

—Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica, J. Howard King of Albany, and John B. Garrett of Philadelphia are at the Manhattan.

—John Cropper of Washington, George H. Bowman of Cleveland, Arthur Amory of Boston, and J. A. Moffatt of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Frederick Caldwell of Chicago, F. B. Twining of Troy, B. F. Neilson of Boston, and W. L. Weatherly of Philadelphia are at the Normandie.

—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, St. John Boyle of Louisville, the Rev. Dr. W. A. Bartlett, and Gen. John Gill of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

—Eben Alexander, United States Minister to Greece; ex-Congressman Henry Libbey of Virginia, and I. Freeman Rasin of Maryland are at the Fifth Avenue.

—The Rev. John Hedman of Newport, C. D. Tabor of Buffalo, H. L. Babcock of Utica, Robert Moody of Rochester, and T. C. Beach of Elmira are at the Grand Union.

—William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; the Rev. Robert H. Paine of Baltimore, J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y.; Major James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie, and William H. Robertson are at the Murray Hill.

—F. J. Kinter of Philadelphia, Mrs. Theodore Wright of Philadelphia, Miss E. Brown of Pleasantville, N. Y.; M. T. Wright of Philadelphia, T. S. Bittin of Albany, and E. W. Zentgraf of Stapleton are at the Brevoort House.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces; 120 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. M. Gibson, dry goods; 120 Franklin Street.

—Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics and linens; W. K. Yearsley, cloaks and suits; 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Braman, C. L., & Co., Terra Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, notions; Sinclair House.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Hardie, fancy goods; 120 Franklin Street.

—Cook & Hills, Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.

—Coons, J. E., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. E. Coons, dry goods, &c.; Stuart House.

—Daniels, F. J., & Co., Charleston, West Va.; F. J. Daniels, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Lewis, muslin underwear; 120 Franklin Street.

—Foote, Reed & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. N. Reed, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

—Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; C. Strauss; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, silks and velvets, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hislop, J., & Co., New-London, Conn.; J. Hislop, dry goods, 388 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Horne, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss M. Wood, ladies' and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Howland, Gow & Stark Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, parasols, and laces; Stuart House.

—Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufmann, ladies' and infants' wear, 746 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Kaufmann, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. Kaufmann, cloaks, furs, and laces, 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

—Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Levis, millinery; 621 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.

—Lowry & Goebel, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Goebel, furniture; Grand Hotel.

—Mabley & Carew Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. F. Carew, clothing; Grand Hotel.

—Mann, D. S., Albany, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—O'Brien, J. J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Brown, millinery, 43 Leonard Street.

—Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. O. Lincoln, F. V. Lincoln, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

—Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, 51 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, dry goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Starr, A. E., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; A. E. Starr, hosiery and gloves, 721 Broadway; Hotel Albemarle.

—Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, silks and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweller, blankets and linens; L. E. Weber, ribbons and millinery; G. W. Stull, dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Williamson & Foster, Lancaster, Penn.; J. H. Kennedy, notions, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; W. Williamson, dry goods, &c., 60 Lispenard Street.

—Wyckoff, A. B., & Co., Stroudsburg, Penn.; A. B. Wyckoff, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street.

Children Poisoned with Candy.

Tillie, William, and Katie Wolf, three, five, and seven years old, respectively, were poisoned yesterday by eating a cent's worth of colored candy which had been bought at a Norfolk Street stand. Their lives were saved. The Board of Health is investigating.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

ANDREW D. WHITE TELLS OF THE COMMISSION'S WORK.

Researches in Many Countries Contribute Much Valuable Information—Not Seeking a Cabinet Position.

Ex-President Andrew D. White of Cornell University, a member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Some have brought his name into politics as a suitable man to be the next Secretary of State. He is not seeking the appointment, and said, when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him if there was anything to be said on the subject:

"No; I simply know what I read in the newspapers. I expect Mr. McKinley will make his own selections for his Cabinet, and will choose able men."

"Is Bryanism likely to appear again in the politics of this country?"

"I do not think it will appear in the form it took in the last campaign. I do not believe the Democratic Party will again be led astray by it. If business improves and general prosperity comes to the country during the next four years, the issues raised by Bryan and his followers will not appear. The rise in the price of wheat, and the drop in the price of silver toward the close of the campaign, took away all argument from Bryan's cause, and nothing was left for him and his followers but the attempt to arouse class feelings."

"Is the work of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission about completed?"

"There is yet much to be done in the minor details, such as printing and issuing the material the commission has gathered, but the real work for which the commission was appointed is completed. In view of the recent turn of the affair, it is possible that the report of the commission may not be made.

"The commission has served a useful purpose, because it has brought about the best way to arrive at the solution of the question. The commission has worked steadily and has brought together a large mass of important material, classified it, and given it into proper connection with the matter at issue.

"Dr. Winsor of Harvard has examined nearly three hundred maps, and has made a careful report. Prof. Burr of Cornell has worked in various libraries in this country, at the archives in The Hague and in London, and has sent from time to time reports of great value, enabling the commission to settle some difficult points. Prof. Jameson of Brown University has studied on special subjects in the libraries in this country and abroad, and has submitted reports. Experts have been at work in the archives of the great mission orders in Rome, especially of the Jesuits and Franciscans, and have sent us from time to time maps and statements showing extensions of Spanish missions into the disputed territory. The certified copies of the most important documents bearing on the case in the Spanish archives have been laid before us.

"The commission has prepared probably the best map ever made of the whole territory between the Orinoco and the Essequibo Rivers, and in addition special maps which will be published with the documents to the number of twenty or thirty. All of this matter will be transferred to the Arbitration Tribunal and cannot fail to be of the greatest use to that body in saving a vast deal of trouble and great expense. It will also allow that body to discharge its duty in much less time than it could otherwise have done. The work, therefore, of our commission has been preliminary and preparatory to the work of the Arbitration Tribunal.

"The establishment of the Arbitration Tribunal has been most honorable to the present Administration, and it seems to me will act as a guarantee of continued peace between the United States and Great Britain. This second great arbitration so clearly points the peaceful solution by international difficulties that peace may be considered as permanently established between the two nations, no matter how difficult the questions which may arise hereafter."

Mr. White said the only question the commission had not touched upon was that of the fifty years' occupancy of the settlers. That, he added, would have to be settled by expert testimony.

PRAISES FOR SALISBURY.

Complimented "for His Accord with the United States."

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Fremdenblatt, in an article on the settlement of the Venezuelan question, expresses the opinion that Lord Salisbury has acted very cleverly in having directed his policy so that Great Britain is again on friendly terms with the United States, and that the sentiment of kinship is emphasized by the English Premier's consent to always submit disputes of the two Anglo-Saxon nations to arbitration. The sagacity of the British Nation is readily seen in the fact that Great Britain does not wish to have an enemy in the United States, and the price she pays for the friendship of the Republic is not great.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Sir Edward Clarke, M. P., formerly Solicitor General, delivered a speech at Accrington to-night, in the course of which he took occasion to refer to the Venezuelan matter. He congratulated Lord Salisbury upon having the courage to abandon the preposterous claims that Great Britain had made for years regarding a definite boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. Sir Edward caused much adverse comment some time ago by declaring publicly that Great Britain's claims regarding Venezula were untenable.

MISS D'ARVILLE WILL CONSIDER

Mr. Hammerstein Made Her an Offer to Return to "Santa Maria."

Camille D'Arville had very little to say yesterday regarding her interview with Mr. Hammerstein at Olympia Music Hall Monday afternoon.

Mr. Hammerstein, who was indisposed, remained at his home, and his representatives refused to talk. Julius Steger also refused to be interviewed and referred the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to the management.

Miss D'Arville said: "I met Mr. Hammerstein by an appointment made by Mr. Steger. Our meeting was purely a business one. Mr. Hammerstein made me an offer to return to his 'Santa Maria' company, which he intends putting on the road. I have not yet fully considered an offer which he made me yesterday, but it is not likely that under present conditions I shall return to Olympia. As I said before, if Mr. Hammerstein keeps the original contract he made with me, then I am willing to keep the contract I made with him. Mr. Steger asked me to meet Mr. Hammerstein and talk matters over. He arranged an hour with the latter, and I had a long talk over past difficulties.

"What I shall do in the future regarding my late position in 'Santa Maria' is at present beyond conjecture."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EAST STROUDSBURG, Penn., Nov. 24.—Fire destroyed the International Boiler Works; loss, $80,000; insurance, $12,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Fire in the planing mill and lumber yard of Thomas W. Smith & Son, North Capitol Avenue and H Street, to-day caused a loss of $70,000.

ATLANTA, Texas, Nov. 24.—Fire in the business part of the town caused a loss of $75,000. The heaviest sufferers are M. Jacobs, $10,000; insurance on stock and building, $35,000; Newkirk & Peck, $5,000; insurance same amount; T. S. Speel, $2,000; Mrs. E. L. Calloway, $3,000, both insured. About fifteen smaller concerns were burned out; partly insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—12:10 A. M.—2,214 Eighth Avenue, tenement; no damage.

—9:25 A. M.—191 Elm Street; Mrs. Riordan; damage, $60.

—5:45 P. M.—100 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; J. Matthews, flat; damage, $5.

—7:30 P. M.—232 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; M. Costello; damage, $10.

"THE COURTSHIP OF LEONIE."

A Clever and Interesting Play Produced at the Lyceum.

A new play written by Henry V. Esmond, a young English actor, who is also a budding playwright, and was described by a London critic recently as "a dramatist to be reckoned with," served last evening to open the tenth Fall and Winter term of Daniel Frohman's management of the Lyceum Theatre. The drama is entitled, not very happily, "The Courtship of Leonie," but the name is attractive enough, perhaps, and so will serve.

The piece has certain characteristics of all "actor's plays," though it is by no means a conventional and unimaginative work. Indeed, while not over strong, because of the somewhat strained and unnatural, or unconvincing, posture of events in certain important episodes, it is an adroit and clever piece—one feels inclined to call it, rather affectionately and not in derision, a little piece—in which the interest is cumulative and well-sustained till the last climax.

The text is direct and fluent, and wholly devoid of theatrical catch phrases, and, except in Act II., where the transitions from gayety to seriousness are too abrupt and demand of ordinary, well-trained actors work that actors of genius would shun, the construction is excellent. The first act is short and clear, and the third and fourth are varied in interest and well wrought.

This is high praise but deserved, and though those "advanced" critics who, blind to the fact that the stage is overrun by triviality, are constantly clamoring for a purely intellectual view of life in all plays might ruthlessly condemn "The Courtship of Leonie," the people who frequent the Lyceum Theatre will like it, and all critics who are liberal enough to favor anything good of its kind will praise it.

The new play belongs to the same class as that dull thing, ascribed to Sardou, and called "A Woman's Silence," which was acted, briefly, at the Lyceum two years ago, but it is as good an example of that class as the other was a bad one.

Leonie, a beautiful girl, whose origin is unexplained, (about this the "advanced" critics will rave) has been enticed into a mock marriage by Geoffrey Moray, a middle-aged libertine, separated from his wife and family, and dwelling in a villa on the shore of the Mediterranean. Leonie is very happy when the play begins, but Moray is tired of popping at seagulls with a revolver, and yearns for partridges. He also ogles the waiting maid.

To the villa comes Hugh Maltravers, an Irish lawyer, who has known Leonie since childhood, and has loved her, hopelessly, a long while. He has heard that Leonie is married, and is called Mrs. Grey. He brings tidings that she has come into possession of a large fortune. He is brought face to face with Moray, whom he has known, and then the secret is out.

Leonie and Moray are left together, and in a cynical, brutal way he tells her the truth, and urges her to quietly accept the situation. One of his pistols lies on the table by which she stands. Her hand rests upon it. At the moment his words are most insulting. She does not lift the pistol, but it explodes, and Moray is mortally wounded. Then there is a time, with Leonie protesting her love, and begging forgiveness, and Moray dying by inches. He has strength enough to write a statement that he shot himself by accident, and then, at his dictation, she writes a letter, to be handed to his son on the youth's twenty-first birthday, telling the truth as a frightful warning, that Moray was killed by the woman he betrayed, and urging the youth to "ride straight." To this, contrite, hysterical Leonie appends a statement that she shot Moray, and signs it. The letter is sealed and taken in charge by Moray's lawyers.

Upon this letter the plot is founded. Eleven years later the pseudo Mrs. Grey is mistress of a country house in England. Among her guests is Bruce Leslie, an eminent young barrister, who loves Leonie, and whom she loves, too. Upon this new sentimental complication poor Maltravers stumbles when he returns from a long absence in India. And there is worse to follow. Leslie has inherited the charge of the Moray estate, and the dreadful, incriminating letter to Moray's son is in the dispatch box he always carries with him. It is the eve of the young man's twenty-first birthday, and he is in Leonie's house, courting her pretty sister, Una. The resulting intrigue can be imagined or not according to the scope of one's imaginative powers. The piece ends happily and prettily.

It was beautifully mounted last night, with two rich interiors, one Italian and one English, and costumed in the Lyceum fashion, which is the best of the prevailing mode. Its performance introduced four important new members of Mr. Frohman's company. Mary Mannering, who undertook the arduous rôle of Leonie, is a young English-whom who has acted in her own country, though not in London, under the name of Florence Friend. She is graceful and handsome, with a particularly winning countenance, and her acting denotes intelligence, sensibility, and earnestness of purpose. Frank R. Mills, whose onerous task was to impersonate both the middle-aged libertine and his honest, hearty, romping son, acquitted himself very creditably. Ernest Hastings as the self-effacing, sweet-tempered sentimentalist was a trifle less satisfying. He acted Maltravers precisely as he acted Professor Pitt, in "The Capitol," with the same poses, starts, strides, and gestures, but he was not quite so picturesque in checks as he was in the cassock. Still he may be molded into a pleasing actor. Joseph Wheelock, Jr., was droll as a lazy young student of psychology. Mr. Hackett, Miss Florence, Mrs. Walcot, and Miss Tyree did well all that was required of them.

Bruce Leslie	James K. Hackett
Geoffrey Moray	Frank R. Mills
Hugh Maltravers	Ernest Hastings
Mortimer Wenlock	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Jack Dane	Frank R. Mills
Ralkes	David Elmer
Leonie Grey	Mary Mannering
Una	Katharine Florence
Mrs. Craigengelt	Mrs. Walcot
Jane Craigengelt	Elizabeth Tyree
Anita	Sophie Hoffman
Perry	Grace Root

"THE GEISHA" AT DALY'S.

Produced by Another Company It Will Alternate with "As You Like It."

"The Geisha," which is alternating with "As You Like It," was produced in a highly satisfactory manner at Daly's Theatre last night. The house was well filled with an audience which evinced its appreciation of the amusement afforded with frequent applause. The setting and costumes, entirely new, were identical with those used in the first production. Virginia Earle made a decided hit and was warmly applauded for her painstaking and neat portrayal of the rôle of Molly Seamore. She was in good voice and danced cleverly. Nancy McIntosh, who is, perhaps, best remembered as the Minstrel in "His Excellency," as O Mimosa San, sang sweetly and filled the rôle in a satisfactory manner. The other singers, all new, were well trained.

Marquis Imari	Edwin Stevens
Lieutenant Katana	Neal McCay
Takemini	Robert Shepherd
Wun-Hi	William Sampson
O Mimosa San, a Geisha	Nancy McIntosh
Juliette	Helma Nelson
Nami	Grace Rutter
O Hana San	Sita Conners
O Kiku San	Mabel Thompson
O Kinkoto San	Mabelle Gilman
Komurasaki	Gertrude Bennett
Lieutenant Reginald Fairfax	Phillips Tomes
Hon. Gerald St. Pancras	Charles Bates
Dick Cunningham	Herbert Gresham
Arthur Cuddy	George Lesoir
George Grinston	Frederic Truesdell
Tommy Stanley, Middy	Clara Emory
Lady Constantine Wynne	Marie St. John
Marie Worthington	Gerda Wisner
Ethel Hurst	Carolyn Stevenson
Dorothy Sweet	Helen Underhill
Mabel Grant	Anne Hathway
Molly Seamore	Virginia Earle

Nat Goodwin's Wife's Answer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The wife of Nat C. Goodwin has intervened an answer to his petition for divorce. She charges infidelity and wants alimony instead of a divorce. She questions his California residence, denies all his allegations, and says he has inflicted bodily and mental suffering upon her. She says his income is annually $50,000, and that he has $50,000 invested.

Mrs. Brown's Theatre Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldron P. Brown of 32 East Thirty-fifth Street gave a theatre party at Daly's, to witness "The Geisha," last evening, in honor of their second daughter, Miss Julia Post, a this season's debutante. Sixteen couples were invited, being mainly composed of the young men and women friends of Miss Post.

MISS COGHLAN'S TESTIMONIAL.

Managers and Actors Volunteer Aid to the Project.

Andrew A. McCormick, manager of the Broadway Theatre, and Fred C. Whitney, manager of "Brian Boru," have tendered to Charles Frohman the use of the Broadway Theatre for the Rose Coghlan testimonial, and the performance will be given there on Friday afternoon, Dec. 11.

Beerbohm Tree who telegraphed to Mr. Frohman offering his services, is the first volunteer, and his part of the entertainment will be the second act of "Trilby."

The following letter was received yesterday by Mr. Frohman:

My Dear Sir: The proposed benefit for Miss Rose Coghlan seems to me to be a most worthy one in its object, and I trust will be a legitimate success. The achievements of this great actress in legitimate drama have been so pronounced that the very suggestion of a testimonial for her benefit presents the strongest possible plea to that end. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

Actors who have already volunteered are John Drew, Maud Adams, E. H. Sothern, William Gillette, and Viola Allen.

KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION.

Several Seriously Injured in a Mine Disaster.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 24.—A report from Fort Duchesne, Utah, says that an explosion occurred there in the St. Louis Gilsonite Asphaltum Company's mine, by which two or three men were killed, and several others seriously injured.

The wire to Fort Duchesne, which is a Government line, is closed for the night, and no further information can be obtained before to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Morris D'C. Crawford.

The Rev. Morris D'C. Crawford, D. D., died yesterday morning at the residence of his son-in-law, J. Edgar Leaycraft, 46 West Eighty-third Street, after an illness of several months. He was seventy-seven years old, and for forty-six years was an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Crawford was born in Albany, Feb. 19, 1819, and was the son of the Rev. Joseph Crawford of that place. He came to New-York in his infancy, and spent most of his life here and in this vicinity. He was converted in the old Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and joined the New-York Conference in 1840. He was a delegate to the General Conference in 1856, 1860, 1864, 1872, and 1884, was twice Presiding Elder of the New-York District, Presiding Elder of the Poughkeepsie District, 1873-4, and of the Newburgh District, 1884-6. From 1887 to 1891 he was Corresponding Secretary of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society.

At the time of his death he was President of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vice President of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, a Trustee of Wesleyan University, of the Drew Theological Seminary, and of the Drew Ladies' Seminary of Carmel, President of the Board of Directors of the New-York Deaconess' Home and Training School, President of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and President of the Historical Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New-

THANKSGIVING DAY FOOTBALL.

How the Carlisle Indians and Brown Boys Will Line Up.

The rival football teams which will meet to-morrow at Manhattan Field are due to reach town to-night. The Brown University boys will be quartered at the Windsor Hotel. The officials for the match were named yesterday. They are: Referee—Frederick Murphy of Yale; umpire—Gerry Cochran of Princeton. The linesmen will be chosen to-day.

Speaking of the Providence team Manager Rockfeller said yesterday: "At tackles Brown is not strong except in the offense. Carey, at left tackle, weighs about 160 pounds when in condition. Locke, right tackle, is quick and a power in the interference. Murphy and Chase, on the ends, are stocky men, good at breaking interference, and only fair in getting down on kicks. They play an excellent game, however, and greatly strengthen the tackles. Back of the line Brown is strong. Hall, at full back, is a good punter and a fast runner. He has been given considerable coaching lately and has profited thereby, so that the backs play with much more uniformity and precision. The backs, with the exception of Colby, are heavy men, a fact which enables Brown to play a varying game. Considerable attention has been paid to the strategy of the game, but fast, straight football is Brown's strong card."

The teams will line up in this order:

Brown.	Position.	Carlisle.
Murphy	Left end	Jamison
Casey	Left tackle	H. Pierce
Wheeler	Left guard	Wheelock
Dyer	Centre	Lone Wolf
Coombs	Right guard	B. Pierce, (Capt.)
Locke	Right tackle	Morrison
Chance	Right end	Miller
Colby (Capt.)	Quarter back	Hudson
Gammons	Left half back	Cayou
Fultz	Right half back	McFarland
Hall	Full back	Metoxen

Two Elevens Evenly Matched.

What the Yale-Princeton football game is to the country at large, the annual championship contest between the Polytechnic Institute and Brooklyn High School teams is to Brooklyn. Ever since the big colleges relinquished Thanksgiving Day for their match, these crack Brooklyn elevens have chosen that date, and have always put up a game that, for genuine interest and red-hot playing, is not surpassed by any on the calendar. This year the game will be played as usual at Eastern Park, beginning at 2:30 o'clock, Thanksgiving Day. The teams have trained hard, and good judges pronounce them very evenly matched.

LAKEWOOD'S GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Many Good Players Will Compete for The Handsome Prizes.

The entries for the Lakewood Golf Club tournament, which will begin to-morrow and continue through the week, are coming in nicely. Thanksgiving Day will be a great golfing day for Lakewood. President Robert B. Kerr said yesterday that over forty entries had been received already, and there is sure to be a large field in the opening medal play round for the handsome Laurel House silver cup.

The sixteen players who turn in the best scores will be eligible for the future hole play rounds, which will be played Thursday afternoon and all day Friday. All others will have an opportunity to try for the handsome Consolation Cup, which is also given by the Laurel House. Mr. Plummer, the Laurel House manager, is an enthusiast on golf, though not active on the links. The Laurel House presented only one cup last yar.

Some of the able golfers who will be seen in the coming tournament are James A. Tyng, the Morristown champion; H. G. Trevor of Shinnecock, Halstead Yates of Utica, Louis Biddle of Philadelphia, Beverly Ward, Jr., and H. P. Toler of Baltusrol, James Park, George E. Chadwick, and John R. Chadwick of the Richmond County Country Club, L. B. Stoddart and B. S. de Garmendia of St. Andrew's, and, from Lakewood, Jasper Lynch, R. B. Kerr, Dr. Paul Kimball, and James Converse.

Visiting golfers will find the course very much improved. The first five holes remain unaltered, but the last four have all been lengthened. The sixth is now 425 yards long instead of 226. It goes over the rail fence and well down the large open field toward the Lakewood Hotel. The seventh hole leads close to the pine woods and is 287 yards long, an increase of 22 yards over the old seventh. A blind ditch about forty yards from the green forms a most sporty hazard. The eighth hole runs parallel with the pine woods, 400 yards, nearly double its former length, which was 210 yards. The home hole has been moved from its close proximity to the clubhouse several yards beyond and has been increased from 202 to 335 yards. A fine boulder about twenty yards in front of the green makes a fine approach.

Besides the two cups offered by the Lakewood Club, the Lakewood Golf Club gives a gold medal for the lowest score in the medal play round Thursday morning, and a silver medal to the second in the final round for the cup. The club also gives two silver cups and a silver medal for the big open handicap which will be played all day Saturday.

This tournament will formally open the golf season at Lakewood, and members' handicap tournaments will be played every Saturday during the Winter.

More Room at the Cycle Show.

Cycle dealers and others who have been unable to secure space in the Grand Central Palace for the coming National show, under the auspices of the Cycle Board of Trade will be interested to learn that yesterday President Coleman rented the entire fourth floor of the big building for additional show purposes. By this arrangement 200 extra spaces will be provided. A diagram of the new spaces will be ready within a few days and can be seen at the offices of the board, 271 Broadway, or will be sent on application.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Dr. Ottolengui has resigned as Junior Consul of the League of American Wheelmen Consulate.

—The Hackensack (N. J.) Wheelmen will have a big fair in that town on Dec. 16, 17, and 18. It will be held in Armory Hall.

—Wheelmen who have ridden in Tenth Avenue, opposite Washington Bridge, of late, will be glad to learn that the dangerous ruts between the car tracks at that point have just been reasphalted.

—New models of Columbia bicycles were shown in this city yesterday at the Pope agency in Warren Street. They attracted much interest, having many minor improvements.

—It is expected that every bicycle club of importance in this city will be represented at the meeting at the Hotel Imperial on Friday evening, when it is proposed to organize the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-York.

—A committee of members of the Good Roads Association of Hudson County, N. J., is drafting a bill to be introduced in the State Legislature this Winter providing that all highway improvements be in charge of a State Highway Commission. This, if it should become a law, would take the work out of the hands of the Freeholders.

RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Ponce de Leon Handicap Won by Hugh McCarren, Jr.'s, Horse.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—The Ponce de Leon handicap, run here to-day, was won by P. Dunne, owned by Hugh McCarren, Jr., of New-York.

The summaries of the races follow:

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds. Seven furlongs. Ozark, Jr., 104 pounds, (Combs,) 8 to 1, won; Mamie G., 104, (L. Smith,) 9 to 5, second; Triby, 99, (Morse,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:33. Paskola, Dorothy III., Frank Jaubert, Harmonist, and Petrolene also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling. Alvin W., 113 pounds, (Walker,) 7 to 5, won; John Corr, 108, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 1, second; Marie C., 100, (Powers,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:04¾. Connie Lee, Anger, Hazel, Hughlett, Sir Errol, Some Hopes, and Olieana also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Trixie, 104 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 60 to 1, won; Jim Hogg, 104, (Scherrer,) 5 to 2, second; Shining Belle, 99, (F. Turner,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Dave Pulsifer, Sandoval, Rapalatchie, and Cherry Stone also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Ponce de Leon Handicap, value $1,000, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs. P. Dunne, 93 pounds, (Combs,) 15 to 1, won; Grayling, 111, (Scherrer,) 7 to 5, second; Our Bishop, 98, (Wilhite,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Lonely, Jack Hayes, Robert Bauer, Pat Morrissey, Nina Louise, and Sankara also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Pirate, 99 pounds, (F. Wiggins,) 30 to 1, won; Moloch, 99, (Rebo,) 4 to 1, second; Billy Jordan, 104, (Scherrer,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:20. Doctor France, Fiction, Pisa, and Cooper also ran.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. ALL WOOL. Select now before prices advance. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...6:59|Sun sets...4:36|Moon rises..9:22

HIGH WATER NOV. 25.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
10:21 A. M.	10:40 A. M.	12:29 A. M.
11:04 P. M.	11:18 P. M.	1:07 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 25.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 12
Armenia	Hamburg	Nov. 11
Bohemia	Hamburg	Nov. 4
Boston City	Swansea	Nov. 10
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Nov. 23
Conemaugh	Hull	Nov. 13
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Habana	Havana	Nov. 20
Havel	Bremen	Nov. 17
Massachusetts	London	Nov. 12
Massapequa	Hull	Nov. 11
Nomadic	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Nov. 13
Seguranca	Havana	Nov. 21
Teutonic	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Vasco	Hull	Nov. 7
Westernland	Antwerp	Nov. 14

THURSDAY, NOV. 26.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 23
City of Washington	Havana	Nov. 21
Karamania	Gibraltar	Nov. 12
Llandaff City	Swansea	Nov. 12
Sir Richard Grenville	Huelva	Nov. 10
Stuttgart	Bremen	Nov. 14

FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

Campania	Liverpool	Nov. 21
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Nov. 24
Caracas	La Guayra	Nov. 21
Schiedam	Rotterdam	Nov. 21
St. Paul	Southampton	Nov. 21

SATURDAY, NOV. 28.

Croft	Dundee	Nov. 14
Francisco	Hull	Nov. 14

SUNDAY, NOV. 29.

Excelsior	New-Orleans	Nov. 23
La Bretagne	Havre	Nov. 21
Manauense	Para	Nov. 18
Oregon	Naples	Nov. 13
Palatia	Hamburg	Nov. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	Nov. 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Fenimsular	Nov. 25	Azores	29 Broadway.
Donizelli	Nov. 25	W'd'f Isl'd	29 Broadway.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
S. of Nebr'ka	Nov. 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Tallahassee	Nov. 26	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Rio Grande	Nov. 26	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Silvia	Nov. 28	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Curacao	Nov. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	17 Bowling Gr.
Hudson	Nov. 28	N. Orleans	Pier 9 E. R.
Massachusetts	Nov. 28	London	1 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 28	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Seneca	Nov. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
C. of Bir'h'm.	Nov. 28	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Alvena	Nov. 28	Halifax	24 State St.
Megantic	Nov. 30	London	22 State St.
Advance	Nov. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Habana	Nov. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Origen	Dec. 1	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Havel	Dec. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Dec. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Dec. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Schiedam	Dec. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Campania	Dec. 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Furnessia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Dec. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Sarnia	Dec. 5	St Nevis	61 Broadway.
New-York	Dec. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Rotterdam	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Dec. 10	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Dec. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Harald	Dec. 12	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Umbria	Dec. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Champagne	Dec. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Dec. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Genoa Nov. 12 and Naples 13th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:06 A. M. to-day.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux Nov 11, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Croatan, McKee, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hudson, Kemble, from New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to F. S. Allen.

SS Talisharse, Johns, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Concho, Rick, Galveston and Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Sol, Lopez, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam Nov. 11 and Boulogne 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Tampico Nov. 16 and Havana 20th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, Kingston Nov. 12, Black River 14th, Montego Bay 16th, St. Ann's Bay 17th, Port Maria 17th, and Kingston 18th, with mdse. and one passenger to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M. to-day.

Ship Aspice, (of Liverpool,) McLaughlin, Cape Town, 93 days, in ballast to J. R. Livermore.

Ship Cumberland, (of Worthington,) Irving, Montevideo, 38 days, in ballast to Gust. Heye.

Bark Aviemore, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Hamburg, 64 days, in ballast to master.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 24, 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear, thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Vimeira, for Avonmouth and Cardiff; Cevic, for Liverpool; Caspian, for Cape Town, &c.; Willdomah, for London; Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Andes, for Gonaives, Port au Prince, &c.; Philadelphia, for La Guayra, Porto Cabello, and Curacao; Holstein, for Cape Haiti, &c.; El Monte, for New-Orleans; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Straits of Dover, for Cape Town; State of Texas, for Brunswick; Lahn, for Bremen; Amalfi, for Port Natal; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Notice to Mariners.

Squan Inlet Light Station, New-Jersey.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about Dec. 10, 1896, a light of the fourth order, showing a red flash every 6 seconds, will be established in the structure recently erected on the beach in the village of Sea Girt, just to the southward of Sea Girt Inlet, and about 1¾ miles to the northward of Manasquan Inlet, on the coast of New-Jersey. The light will illuminate the entire horizon. The focal plane of the light will be 52 feet above mean high water and 38 feet above the ground. The light may be seen 13½ miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea. The light will be shown from a black lantern surmounting a square red-brick tower rising in the front of a two-story red-brick dwelling with light lead-colored trimmings. A windmill stands immediately in the rear of the lighthouse. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 121 of the "United States Coast and Geodetic Survey," will be: Latitude, N 40 degrees 8 minutes 12 seconds; longitude, W 74 degrees 1 minute 38 seconds; Navesink Lighthouses, N by E ⅝ E, 15⅝ miles. Bearing is magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts," 1896, Page 72, No. 402, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District," 1895, Page 9.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New-York Nov. 14 for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Manuka, (Br.,) sld. from Constantinople for New-York Nov. 16.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Eaton, sld. from Santos for New-York Nov. 21.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from Santos, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Nov. 22.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Antwerp for New-York yesterday.

SS Graphic, (Br.,) sld. from Hartlepool for New-York yesterday.

SS Benalder, (Br.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New-York Sept. 5, via Aden, arr. at Singapore Oct. 21.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from New-York Nov. 4, arr. at Amsterdam Nov. 21.

SS Fucqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Nov. 1, arr. at Naples Nov. 21.

SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New-York Nov. 2, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New-York Oct. 31, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Tropea, (Br.,) Capt. Sullivan, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendall, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Vipond, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New-York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Chateau Yquem, (Fr.,) Capt. Roy, from New-York for Marseilles, passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:50 P. M. to-day.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which is known and designated as Lot number 62 (sixty-two) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New-York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 61 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of said Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and twenty-five feet and 60-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and running thence easterly along said northerly line of Lot Number 61 on said map, ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the westerly line of Lot No. 27 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lot Number 27 on said map, nineteen feet and 06-100 of a foot to the southerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map, ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of lot Number 61 on said map at the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New-York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1880 and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New-York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which is known and designated as Lot number 63 (sixty-three) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New-York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the Number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 62 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and sixty-five feet and 60-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Lot Number 62 on said map eighty-four feet and 47-100 of a foot to the westerly line of Lot Number 25 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lot Number 25 on said map eighteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the southerly line of land now or late of John B. Haskin, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of land now or late of John B. Haskin seventy-eight feet and 88-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of Lot Number 62 on said map at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New-York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1880 and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New-York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —FANNY MONROE ROBINSON, plaintiff, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which is known and designated as Lot number 62 (sixty-two) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New-York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 61 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of said Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and twenty-five feet and 60-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and running thence easterly along said northerly line of Lot Number 61 on said map ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the westerly line of Lot No. 27 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lot Number 27 on said map, nineteen feet and 06-100 of a foot to the southerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map, ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of lot Number 61 on said map at the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New-York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1880 and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New-York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —FANNY MONROE ROBINSON, plaintiff, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue distant fifty-three feet five inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet six inches; thence westerly again parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 17th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Nassau St., New-York. n18-2aw3wW&F&d9

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —Douglas Robinson and Henry B. Wolryche Whitmore, as trustees, under the will of Douglas Robinson, deceased, for the benefit of FANNY MONROE ROBINSON and remaindermen, plaintiffs, against LOUIS W. DUESING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which is known and designated as Lot number 63 (sixty-three) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New-York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot number 62 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of said Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and forty-five feet and 43-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly along said northerly line of Lot number 62 on said map ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the westerly line of Lot number 26 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of lot number 26 on said map nineteen feet and 06-100 of a foot to the southerly line of lot number 64 on said map, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of said lot number 64 on said map eighty-four feet and 47-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of Lot Number 63 on said map at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New-York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1880 and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New-York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street with the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly line of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue twenty-six feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 17th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Nassau St., New-York. n18-2aw3wW&F&d9

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 8 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington"); at 2 PM for Cap Colony and Natal, per steamship Coya, (letters must be directed "per Coya.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Demerara, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Aiene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Curacao, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.") at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas, also St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, and for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax

THREE BULLETS IN HIS HEAD.

After Shooting Himself, John Smith Travels About the City.

John Smith, a painter, of 116 Forsyth Street, walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday with three bullet wounds in his head, from which the blood was flowing.

He said he had been shot on Canal Street, between Canal and Chrystie Streets, by two unknown men, with whom he had quarreled. He could not describe the men or give any reason for their attempt to kill him.

In his room a revolver, with four chambers empty, a tin bucket half filled with blood and water and a tablecloth smeared with blood, were found.

Smith apparently shot himself while in his room, but no one in the house heard the pistol discharged. He had lived in the house for two weeks, and last Saturday told the landlady that he was engaged on small jobs out of the city, had but little money, and asked her to reduce the room rent. His rent was due yesterday morning, and when the landlady went to collect it she found the room door locked. She managed to open it and saw Smith sitting beside his bed with a bucket in front of him and his head between his hands. Smith paid no attention to her, and she withdrew. She went to the room at noon and arranged it in Smith's absence, but saw no blood then.

The surgeons extracted one whole bullet and pieces of another from his head, and Smith then made admissions of attempted suicide, which led to his being placed under arrest.

BIDS FOR CITY PRINTING.

What It Will Cost to Get Out the New Bonds.

The Board of City Record met yesterday in the Mayor's office, and opened bids for printing and stationery for the Public Works, County Clerk's, Surrogate's, and Register's offices, and also bids for the printing of the $16,049,591.70 3½ per cent. gold bonds recently sold by the Controller.

There were two bidders for the city departments' printing, Martin B. Brown and William Bratter, as follows:

	Brown.	Pratter.
Public Works	$1,974.19	$2,170.50
County Clerk	845.49	819.96
Surrogate	1,075.05	1,172.72
Register	3,596.25	2,937.20
Total	$7,463.98	$7,109.38

The awards will be made at the next meeting.

For the printing of the bonds three bids were received. The American Bank Note Company, $13,500; the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, $9,974.50, and the International Bank Note Company, $7,500. The contract was awarded to the latter company.

The printing of The City Record was awarded to Martin B. Brown at $31,214.10, about $854 less than it cost last year.

To Close Deborah Nursery.

President Wilson of the Board of Health yesterday notified the Charities Department to look out for the 160 children in Deborah Nursery, Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, as he had not heard from the institution that the necessary changes ordered by the board had been made. Superintendent Davis of the nursey said that the forty-two children suffering from ophthalmia were doing well, and that he had received no notice yesterday regarding the closing of the institution.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following transfers are ordered: First Lieut. M. R. Peterson, from the Seventh Infantry to the Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. W. S. Graves, from the Sixth Infantry to the Seventh Infantry.

—Army officers have been detailed as professors of military science and tactics as follows: Capt. J. C. Gresham, Seventh Cavalry, at the North Carolina College of Agriculture, West Raleigh, N. C.; Second Lieut. H. C. Clark, Twenty-third Infantry, at New-Hampshire College of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.

—Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted have been ordered as follows: First Lieut. H. McA. Schofield, to the Fifth Cavalry, to join his troop; First Lieut. Ralph Harrison, to the First Cavalry, to remain with the Second Cavalry until Jan. 27, when he will join his troop; Additional Second Lieut. L. H. Holbrook, Fourth Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry; Additional Second Lieut. J. P. Wade, Fifth Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, to remain with the Second Cavalry until Jan. 27, when he will join his troop; Capt. Z. W. Torrey, to the Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. W. S. Graves, to the Sixth Infantry; Additional Second Lieut. Thomas A. Wanshop, Sixteenth Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, joining his company.

Navy.

—Chief Engineer J. E. Ogden has been detached from treatment at the Naval Hospital, New-York, and ordered home.

—Lieut. A. Merts has been detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Fern, relieving Lieut. H. McCrea, who is detached and ordered to the Brooklyn.

—Medical Director T. C. Walton has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Naval Laboratory, New-York, relieving Medical Director H. M. Wells, who is detached.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds, becoming northeasterly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, cooler, northerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, occasional showers in the morning, threatening weather in the afternoon, easterly winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, northerly to northeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, northeasterly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, easterly winds, becoming southerly. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, threatening weather, with occasional showers, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair in the eastern portions, possibly showers in the western portions, southeasterly winds.

INDIANA and ILLINOIS, threatening weather, with showers, easterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, threatening weather, and probably showers, fresh northerly winds, becoming easterly. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, showers or snow, light northerly winds. MINNESOTA, snow, northeasterly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, showers, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, occasional light snow, northeasterly winds.

NEBRASKA and KANSAS, unsettled weather, probably showers, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds. MONTANA, occasional snow, northerly winds. WYOMING and COLORADO, partly cloudy weather, cooler in the western portions, southerly winds, becoming northerly.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A delightful rendezvous.
The Louis XVI. reception room—ground floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist young ladies; city reference. K. W., 2,084 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class servant; good city reference; last employer can be seen. J. H., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and maid. Call Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at 31 East 31st St.; present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as competent chambermaid; can do sewing or waiting; good reference. 154 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid; not afraid to assist with other work; present employer can be seen. 35 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference. 126 Clinton Place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Frenchwoman, speaking German, English, (26,) as chambermaid; good sewer; iron shirts; $14 to $16. Miss Aline, care Mrs. Smith, 213 East 126th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with other work; city references. 941 3d Av., near 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young girl as chambermaid; assist waiting; wait on lady or children; neat sewer; reference. E. D., Box 24, 1242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a French cook; thoroughly experienced in all branches of cooking, and good manager; able to take charge of any party; marketing if desired; where a kitchenmaid is kept; best personal references. L. M., 249 West 33d St., stationery store.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly competent; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Z. T., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady going South for a time wishes to place her cook, whom she can well recommend. Call, on Wednesday before 10, 62 West 71st St.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant English cook; disengaged; take entire charge of kitchen where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40. Call, two days, C., care of Mrs. Rogers, 914 6th Av.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; the best city reference. By letter, care Miss Lynch, 236 East 29th St.

COOK.—By young woman; good cook; small private family; excellent city reference; understands her business in all branches; wages, $20 to $25. 328 East 36th St.; first flight, back.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; excellent bread baker; city references. Holman, 455 4th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to country; city references. 452 6th Av.

COOK.—In private family; thoroughly competent; best city reference. B., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By good cook in small family; just disengaged; good reference; no nursery. L. W., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; five years' city reference. 112 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a small private family; city references. 232 East 38th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young American woman by day to do washing, ironing, cooking, or any kind of housework; best city reference. Griswold, 321 West 44th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As visiting governess and music teacher to young ladies or children; highest English branches; French, German, and advanced music; refers to former pupils. M. B. M., Box 201, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined German lady, speaking French, English; with music; highest Paris and city references. 124 East 40th St., care Dr. Moldehnke.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young German lady, well educated, as nursery governess or lady's maid; understands sewing, fancy work, and household duties; willing and obliging. H. H., 781 Prospect Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By thoroughly respectable middle-aged widow, English, as working housekeeper to one or two gentlemen; highest references. Walls, 422 Columbus Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl, 23, to assist with light housework in small family; wages no object. Robinson, 335 9th St., top floor.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, for housework or chambermaid; references. 335 East 36th St., ground floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; good dressmaker; experienced seamstress; competent in all her duties as maid; prefers elderly lady; best personal reference. J. D., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to place a lady's maid, who lived with her five years, and whom she can highly recommend. 11 Lexington Av. No cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid; understands dressmaking, hairdressing; good packer; willing to travel; best reference. C. B., 151 West 16th St., Quirk's bell.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By Frenchwoman; good dressmaker; no objection to traveling; good, willing; city or country. Elise, Box 97, 1242 Broadway.

MAID.—By an experienced French maid. M. S., 118 East 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; excellent city reference; willing to assist with chamberwork. M. M., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress in private family; willing to assist with other work; best references. 171 East 99th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Protestant girl; first-class laundress; good on shirts; city or country; highly recommended. 224 East 40th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined first-class North German, from Hanover; take full charge of children from three years on; teaches German; wages $20 to $25; best references. W. L., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSES.—A gentleman breaking up his household wishes to secure a situation for his two thoroughly competent children's nurses; both English. Can be seen and interviewed at his house, 32 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By a Frenchwoman for grown children; good needlework; no objection to travel; highest reference. Augustine, Box 96, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; treats massage; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for infant; no objection to country; excellent references. 452 6th Av., third bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By English infant's nurse; can take entire charge; understands bottle feeding, or would care invalid; highest references. Leslie, 422 Columbus Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; three years' city reference. 414 West 31st St.

INVALID'S NURSE, or LADY'S NURSE.—By competent Protestant woman as invalid's nurse or lady's nurse; reference. E. B., 254 8th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as parlormaid or waitress; private family. 153 East 31st St., Dr. Froley's bell.

PARLORMAID.—A lady desires a place for a thoroughly competent, trustworthy parlormaid; wages, $20. Present employer, 42 West 21st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By first-class seamstress and maid; can do dressmaking and all kinds of fine sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 141 East 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Assist with chamberwork or grown children; understands cutting and fitting; city reference. 108 Amsterdam Av., Johnston's bell.

SEAMSTRESS and LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish girl; thirty-four years of age; thoroughly understands dressmaking; perfect fit guaranteed. Magnuson, 434 West 18th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—A lady wishes to find good situation for a competent waitress or parlormaid, or would take situation as chambermaid. Mrs. George L. Nichols, 331 West 89th St., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid in a private family; can take a man's place; best of city reference; willing, obliging. 342 West 38th St., first floor.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid in a small private family; four years' city reference. 112 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress and parlormaid. Call, Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at 31 East 31st St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; first-class city reference. 347 East 41st St., care of Berry.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as waitress; understands wine, salads, carving; good references. 273 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; best city references; no cards. 454 West 57th St., Kearns's bell.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable woman; work by the day; washing, ironing, or would do washing at her own home; best references given. M. R., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE—From Aix-les-Bain; would travel with invalid or attend ladies at their homes; knows all European baths. Mrs. Foster, 204 East 52d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few private customers at home or out; elite only. Miss Helen, 103 West 14th St., Room 1, second floor.

TRAINED NURSE (diploma) desires few more engagements. Nurse 243 West 125th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By a well educated, reliable man, speaks German, as general assistant bookkeeper, stenographer, or typewriter; experienced; best reference; salary moderate. L., Box 206 Times Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COACHMAN.—Both left situation last week; would like to engage with family going South; excellent references; gentleman can be seen; moderate wages. W. and McH., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced in his duties; takes full charge of dining room; excellent at cleaning silver and decorating table; very reliable; neat, sober, and industrious; first-class city reference. R. V., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; highly recommended for his capacity, sobriety; willing, obliging; fifteen years' permanent references. J. L., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av., store. Butler.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; understand their business; best city reference; in private family. G., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent English butler; highest personal reference from last employer, E. F. S., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—A gentleman can recommend a reliable man, single; tall and willing; excellent personal character. A. B., 148 West 37th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; height, 6 feet; age, 30; good references. P., 931 8th Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man; in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN and VALET.—Understands his duties; city references. A., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Thorough waiter; first-class reference; city or country. 387 4th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a man and wife as first-class butler and cook; good city references; man good valet. A. B., 235 East 74th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent and reliable in every respect; first-class written and personal references; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; city or country. Coachman, 113 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; well acquainted with all classes of horses, carriages, harness; city or country; very willing, obliging; first-class references. Edwards, 169 West 89th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young single man; highest recommendations; total abstainer; former employers can be seen; country preferred. J. C., 123 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; just disengaged; superior city recommendations; skillful driver; sober, industrious; moderate wages. Trustworthy, 654 6th Av., cigar store.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes to secure position for his coachman, whom he can recommend as to capability and sobriety. Coachman, 227 West 77th St.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Just disengaged; can give personal reference from last employer; city or country. J. Smith, 1,340 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent and reliable married man; experienced driver; first-class city references; last employers can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent, reliable, and experienced man; nine years' first-class personal city and written references; absolutely sober and willing. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him nine years; best personal reference from his present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—Best references; wish situation together or separate; permanent place desired. T. G., 155 East 29th St.; Mrs. Johnson.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness; first-class city references. T. M., Box 203 Times.

Furnacemen.

FURNACES, SIDEWALKS, WINDOWS, AND housecleaning carefully tended to by experienced married Englishman; references. Mortimer, 161 East 53d St.

FURNACEMAN.—By a reliable colored man to attend furnaces; best reference, present employer. F. W. Smith, 36 West 36th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Man, 36, single, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, as gardener; very highly recommended; last employer can be seen. Recommended, Box 201 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Scotchman; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables under glass and outdoors; references. Gardener, Box 124 Irvington, N. Y.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom in a private stable; city reference; last employer can be seen. 227 East 67th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or USEFUL MAN.—By a young Englishman; age 24; personal references. H. S., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN or SECOND MAN.—Single; care furnaces, pumps, windows; thorough groom; sober, industrious; highest recommendations. Trustworthy. Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR or CARETAKER.—Experienced married couple; office building, gentleman's place, club, or flats. John Foster, 18 High St., Brooklyn.

WOOD CARVING.—Wood carving wanted. Wood Carving, Box 178 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

THREE COMPETENT HOUSEMAIDS, English, Scotch, or North of Ireland, Protestants, for Biltmore, North Carolina; best references required. Mrs. L. Seely's "Bureau," 352 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—Highest class references absolutely necessary. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, 150 West 59th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Young men to prepare for examinations for clerks and carriers to be held in New-York in February; high-grade makes appointment sure. Particulars free of National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C.; write to-day.

EXCURSIONS.

NIAGARA FALLS

THANKSGIVING DAY EXCURSION **$8** FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE PICTURESQUE

ERIE R. R.

Tickets good going Wednesday, Nov. 25, good returning, leaving Niagara Falls on or before Nov. 27, 1896.

Trains leave West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., 7:25 and 8:40 P. M.; Chambers St., 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., and 8:45 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

ROUND TRIP **$8.00** NIAGARA FALLS ON THANKSGIVING DAY, VIA LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. 8:15 A. M., 7:30 and 9:00 P. M.; Brooklyn Annex (foot Fulton St.) 8:00 A. M., 7:08 and 8:45 P. M. Pullman parlor or sleeping cars on all trains. For tickets, etc., apply at any L. V. R. R. ticket office, or to WM. B. SMITH, G. E. P. A., 235 Broadway, N. Y.

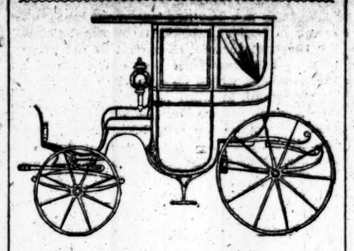
DRY GOODS.

Sterling silver cold cream Jars, 49c.; sterling silver Dressing Combs, largest size, heavy patterns, 49c.; sterling silver Manicure Pieces, 10c.; sterling silver Paper Cutters, mother of pearl, 19c.; sterling silver Scissors, 49c.; sterling silver Thimbles, 9c. The largest assortment of imported Handkerchiefs at 3½c., 4½c., 10c., and 17½c., worth 15c. to 50c; 4-button real kid Gloves, 69c., worth $1.50; genuine dog skin, 89c., worth $1.75.

Pears' Soap, 5c.; Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, 7c.; Roger Gallet Violet de Parme Extracts, 59c.; Vera Violetta Extracts, 87c.; Oriz Violet, 89c.; Cuticura Soap, 7c.; Pinaud's Brilliantine, 16c.; Pinaud's Quinine, 25c. Unique assortment of Parisian Jewelry at astonishingly low prices.

A. F. JAMMES,
900 Broadway. 4 West 37th St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

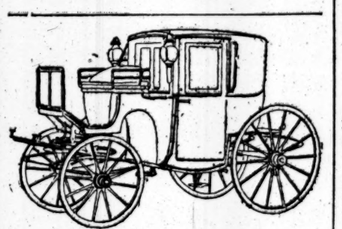


Wm. H. Gray

BUILDER OF

FINE CARRIAGES,

20 AND 22 WOOSTER ST.



We have secured from the Receiver of the late J. B. Brewster & Co. the balance of the old company's stock of new carriages, comprising Broughams, Four-in-Hands, Landaus, Game Carts, Phaetons, Top-wagons, Carts, &c. These goods must be sold quickly, and no reasonable offer will be refused, as we need all available space for our own stock.

DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE,
Of the late J. B. Brewster & Co.
Warerooms 487 & 489 5th Ave.

EXCURSIONS.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS. All Traveling Expenses Included. Twelve Tours to the Old World, of various lengths during the Winter, Spring and Summer, some of which will include Northern Africa, Algeria and Tunis, the Island of Sicily, Italy, the Riviera, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, etc. Visits to the most famous cities, art centres, and points of picturesque interest. Parties limited in numbers. Superior accommodations.

EUROPE

Other tours during the Winter and early Spring to California, Mexico, Florida, Nassau, Jamaica, Round the World, etc.

Railroad and steamship tickets to all parts of the world at lowest rates. Estimates furnished. Send for circulars, mentioning the tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Sq., New-York.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE.

FIREPROOF.

Grand Boulevard and 63d Street, West.

A select and delightful residence for families desiring to spend the Winter in town at very moderate expense.

American and European Plans.

A few suites of from two to five rooms, with bath, can be rented for the remainder of the season at an exceptionally low rate.

Examine these apartments before locating elsewhere.

CUISINE AND SERVICE FIRST CLASS. Very accessible to business, shopping, and amusement centres.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Manager.

SHANLEY'S New Restaurant

NOW OPEN.

42d St. and Broadway.

THE Thanksgiving Dinner AT THE

BREVOORT HOUSE,

5th Street and 5th Avenue,

on Thursday Evening, will be the most elaborate table d'hote dinner for $1.25 ever served within the history of that successful hotel.

THE

GROSVENOR,

5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.

One of the most luxuriously furnished hotels in the country. Engagements may now be made by the month, year, or transiently. Restaurant open to the public. Write for illustrated booklet.

M. J. SHEA.

PALMER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, LEXINGTON Av., Cor. of 66th.—European plan. All modern improvements. Rates low.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Moody and Sankey

IN COOPER UNION

To-day at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Overflow in Seventh Street M. E. Church, near Third Av., at 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Thanksgiving services will be held to-morrow at 11 A. M.; sermon by the pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D.; all are invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV.; COR. 20TH St.—Union Thanksgiving service at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Minot J. Savage. The public cordially invited.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A TEMPERANCE HOTEL, WITH 24 NICELY furnished rooms, restaurant, good transient trade, can be bought on easy terms. Apply 271 West 23d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

14 WEST 39TH ST.—Desirable, pleasant rooms to rent, with board; parlor dining room; references.

18TH ST., 234 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, large and small; excellent table; moderate terms; new management.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, with board; private bath; references exchanged.

44TH ST., 148 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; superior board; also back parlor, suitable for doctor or professor; rooms steam heated; references.

45TH ST., 138 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; double and single; excellent table; transients; reference; table board.

64TH ST., 159 WEST.—Two large sunny rooms; running water; private family; parlor dining room; excellent table; references exchanged.

91ST ST., 155 EAST.—Comfortable room, with board, for one or two ladies; reasonable; private family. COSTUMA.

98TH ST., 128 WEST.—Small and large room, with board, in private family.

1218T ST, 26 WEST.—Second floor rooms, with excellent board; private family; also physician's office.

BOARD.—Large, well furnished room, with every convenience, to let, with board, to a young or middle-aged gentleman; terms very reasonable to a permanent party. Please call at 122 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

81 Columbia Heights.

Large, pleasant rooms with generous, wholesome table, in the most desirable section of Brooklyn; luxurious Turkish baths in same building.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

218T ST., 37 EAST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; gentlemen only; references.

35TH ST., 68 WEST.—Very desirable rooms for gentlemen; excellent service; references.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES or single; also back parlor, for physician; reasonable. 137 East 44th St.

MADISON AV., 109, NEAR 30TH.—Newly decorated single rooms; $25 monthly, upward; doctor's office.

MORTON ST., 50.—Neatly furnished hall room to let; board optional.

WINTER RESORTS.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES. HOT SPRINGS, North Carolina.

DELIGHTFUL AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORT. For Health, Pleasure, Recreation, Excellent Cuisine. Finest mountain scenery east of the Rockies. Conveniently accessible by Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Exceptionally dry and free from fog. Average Winter temperature, 49.8. Thermal waters and baths, specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica. Expert medical attendance. Ideal Resort for the nervously tired.

WM. G. DOOLITTLE.

WHY GO SOUTH?

There is within 58 miles of New-York

An Ideal Winter Resort.

Finest Winter Hotel in the North.

The Lakewood Hotel, "Among the Pines."

Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent, inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.

Music Daily in Sun Parlors.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL,

Annex open for Guests December 15.

HOTEL OPENS EARLY IN JANUARY.

All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address F. A. BUDLONG, PLAZA HOTEL, N. Y. CITY, or WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

The Laurel House OF Lakewood, New-Jersey, NOW OPEN.

Lakewood is a beautiful Autumn Resort. The Laurel House has been made more attractive than ever for this season.

David B. Plumer, Manager.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

COLLEGE AND REGENTS' ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Preparation in English and classical branches by Harvard graduate; in modern languages by graduate of French and German universities. SUCCESSFUL, P. O. Box 2,431.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM. FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, M. D., Director, 23 West 44th St. Special class for boys under 14. Evening class for business women, Mondays, Thursdays, 8.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 18 and 15 West 86th St., New-York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonge.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL, 148 Madison Av.—Primary and Advanced Classes. Preparation for College. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET. CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS. MEN'S CLASS COMMENCES MONDAY, DEC. 7.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and private classes only in dancing.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NICHOLS, EUPHEMIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUPHEMIA A. NICHOLS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 103 East 35th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. S. EUGENE NICHOLS, Executor. s30-1aw6mW

PEEL, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT PEEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert A. B. Dayton, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of October, 1896. GEORGE McCAW, HERBERT M. GRISDALE, Executors. ROBERT A. B. DAYTON, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New-York. o7-1awdmW

NOE, ANN LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN LOUISA NOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Titus & Dowling, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of August, 1896. JAMES H. NOE, Executor. s2-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Gilhooly, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1896. HORACE M. BARRY, Executor. WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. jy16-1aw6mW

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH E. PERINE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-1aw6mW

BERG, AMALIE, (NEE SCHMIDT.)—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma Sommer, Hulda Hammesfahr, Emilie Muller, all of full age, send greeting:

Whereas, Emilie Hammesfahr of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1894, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of AMALIE BERG, née Schmidt, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore

COAL PRICES NO HIGHER

LEADING MEN IN THE TRADE DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

Retail Quotations Do Not Advance Materially Because of Gas Competition and the Cautious Buying of Consumers.

In order to ascertain, with as near an approach to accuracy as possible, what the prospects are for improved conditions in the coal trade, Frederick E. Saward, editor and proprietor of The Coal Trade Journal, sent out more than 1,100 letters of inquiry to his subscribers about a fortnight ago. These letters went to every important commercial quarter in this country, and the questions asked were: How does the present demand compare with that at this season last year, and what are the prospects for the Winter? How do your present prices compare with those prevailing last year? Has there been an increase since election day; if so, is it for domestic or steam coal, or both? How are collections? Could a higher circular price for anthracite or bituminous be realized? Do you hear of any new competition from natural or artificial gas?

Mr. Saward has received about 500 replies, which yield a large amount of trustworthy and interesting information. Fully nineteen pages of this week's issue of The Coal Trade Journal, which is published today, are devoted to the classified presentation of this information. From this vast mass of matter the editor deduces that the general opinion in the coal trade is that people are not purchasing the usual amount of anthracite, because of its higher price this year than last; furthermore, that the dealers are inclined to permit the producing companies to carry the burden, rather than to make large purchases at the present prices. It is shown that while there is some increase in the demand for bituminous coal for steam raising, it is not sufficient to warrant any increase in the output at present.

The opinions expressed by Mr. Saward's correspondents vary more or less with regard to business conditions and coal trade prospects, but there seems to be a general agreement as to the sufficiency of the present scale of prices. In some localities prices are higher than they were last year, and in other localities they are lower. But everywhere they are regarded as being high enough.

The Situation in Pennsylvania.

One Philadelphia dealer, after expressing the belief that the coal trade will be better this Winter than it was last, says: "It seems all but impossible to get any more money for coal than we get now, and the margin between cost price and the price we obtain is so small that there is but little inducement for any one to push business. It seems to us that an advance in the circular, in the face of a retrogression in price of practically all other commodities was bad business policy, in that, if nothing more, it had the tendency to arouse a spirit of antagonism not only in the trade, but in the mind of the general public. As the retail price of coal has not been advanced in anything like the same proportion as has been the circular, it has developed a feeling of resentment and bitterness among the trade that has surprised the writer. That the circular figures have not obtained is surely known to all, and, while this inflated, untruthful condition continues to exist, no one can be sure when making a deal but that a competitor can do even better, and we will be placed at a disadvantage."

Other correspondents in Philadelphia write that, while the coal business has been poor this Fall, the prospects for an improvement seem good. Some dealers report collections as very fair, and others say that they are exceedingly slow. A "cold spell" is counted on to cause a spurt in the coal trade. In the opinion of a somewhat pessimistic Philadelphian, there will be nothing but hand-to-mouth buying for some time to come, prices are altogether too high, and a strong and not-to-be-despised competitor in the anthracite markets is the gas and oil stove. "Its use," he says, "is becoming more general every day, and its influence in regulating prices in the anthracite trade cannot be ignored."

A Scranton dealer writes that the coal trade there is not so good this Fall as it was at the same period last year. Regarding prices, he says: "We do not believe that higher prices for anthracite and bituminous can be realized than those mentioned in the circular. It seems to us that these prices are high enough, and if they should go beyond those figures there would be a great deal of discontent among the people, which would bring about a reaction."

From Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, and Titusville come declarations that for anthracite a higher circular price could not be realized. A Bethlehem dealer also expresses the belief that higher circular prices would have an unfavorable effect.

From Harrisburg comes the information that collections have been slow for some time, even the "gilt-edge" trade frequently being less prompt in monthly settlements than heretofore. Compared with October of last year, prices there are from 50 to 65 cents a ton higher than for last November. Present prices for anthracite are considered high in Harrisburg, and any advance at this time would be an additional attempt to cut circular rates.

Prices High Enough in New-York.

Reports from both the wholesale and retail dealers in this State indicate clearly that prices for anthracite and bituminous coal are sufficiently high. Following is a conservative opinion from a wholesale coal dealer in New-York City: "We find that a year ago at this time the demand for coal was quite good, and cannot say that there is any improvement over that period, but that it is fully as good. The prices as compared with last year are considerably better at all points. There has been quite an increase in inquiries for steam coal since election day. Money appears much easier, and there is a decided improvement in collections. I think the present prices on bituminous coal can be maintained, but I doubt whether a higher price could be obtained under present conditions."

Another New-York City wholesale dealer says that if the approaching Winter is a cold one there are prospects for a good coal trade.

That coal is going lower rather than higher appears to be the prevailing opinion among the retail dealers throughout the State. Trade is improving in some quarters and is very slow in others. Two significant statements are made, one by a New-York City retail dealer, and the other by a Buffalo dealer. The New-York man says: "There is a decided competition in New-York with artificial gas. Heretofore it has been a Summer luxury, but with improved ranges, stoves, and heaters, which are now being turned out of factories at the rate of over 1,000 a day, and with a more economical consumption of gas, they are getting decidedly popular. New flats are being provided with stationary gas ranges, &c., and when the cheap natural gas comes, as it is bound to, or even before the regular companies reduce their price from $1.25 to $1 or 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, (and already one company is considering starting a gas war by taking the initiative,) then the gas competition will be felt decidedly. The future fuel will certainly be gas, at least for domestic purposes. From the largest to the smallest dealers, we do not see how any one can take an optimistic view of the situation."

The Buffalo man, after remarking that it would be suicidal to advance the price of anthracite coal, says: "Are you aware that there is a large anthracite tonnage taken out of Buffalo on account of natural gas? Now that the electric power from Niagara Falls has reached here, we presume that it will take a large tonnage of bituminous coal out of the market. For instance, if the street railroad company here, which is the first to receive the electric power from Niagara Falls, should procure all of its power from that source, it will in that case alone take away from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of bituminous coal." This is given only as one of the many instances of the kind of competition that is likely to occur.

Hopeful New-England.

So many mills and factories have started up in the New-England States since election that the coal dealers there are looking forward with much cheerfulness to a brisk trade this Winter. A Boston dealer writes: "With brighter prospects before us, and labor steadily employed, I look for the increased consumption of anthracite coal. The demand on the producers for their stock which is above ground at the present time will likewise be increased, as many dealers have but small storage capacity, and are obliged to replenish stocks often."

Several Boston dealers express the belief that it would be unwise to further advance prices this year.

From Manchester, N. H., comes the declaration that a higher circular price could not be realized for coal, as the retail dealers, at present, are selling at the same figures that they did last year, while they are paying seventy-five cents per ton more at wholesale. A dealer in Fair Haven, Vt., writes: "We are on the Delaware and Hudson, and I think they make a mistake by keeping prices up so high where there is no competition, as a lower price would increase the demand. Wood is very cheap in this section."

In Connecticut and Rhode Island the present prices are regarded as high enough—in fact, a little too high. A correspondent in Bridgeport writes: "The circular price of anthracite and bituminous is too high already, particularly the price of anthracite. A large plant for the manufacture of fuel gas has already been established here, which is making some inroads on the coal trade, while the old gas company is holding out inducements to consumers of fuel gas."

A New-Haven man writes: "The demand for coal at present is not as heavy as was the case a year ago, but a large demand is expected. There has been an increase in the demand for domestic sizes since election day. We do not think a higher circular price could be realized." In Providence, R. I., the prospects for the Winter trade are fair, and the demand for coal is about the same as it was a year ago. Anthracite retails there at fifty cents a ton more than at this season last year.

A coal dealer in Hoboken, N. J., writes to Editor Saward that the demand for coal there has not been as active this Fall as was anticipated. "The stagnant condition of business in general, and the unusually mild weather prevailing," he says, "have tended to depress our business. Consumers of small quantities have allowed their bins to run low, preferring the use of oil and gas stoves to anthracite. The first spell of cold weather will undoubtedly bring this class of customers in with a rush."

In the West and South.

The coal business is picking up very slowly in the West, but no increase in prices is desired. A Chicago dealer says: "The demand for anthracite coal in the Western States this season has not been as great as in 1895. This is owing to several causes, viz.: The general depression and the low prices which have curtailed the purchasing power of the farmers and of many others, and led them to regard anthracite coal at existing prices as a luxury. In many instances anthracite stoves have been discarded and bituminous burners substituted."

Another Chicago man writes that the general demand for coal this season as compared with last year is about 40 per cent. greater. From still another Chicago man comes this remark: "In the West there will be a large amount of corn and wood burned in the place of hard coal. The farmers are sore because of existing conditions, and the newspapers do all that they can to create and foster feelings of bitterness against the so-called anthracite trust. All these causes must result in a heavy falling off of the anthracite tonnage in the West this year."

In Ohio prices are lower than they were last year, and the demand for coal is not so brisk. Collections in Cincinnati are reported better since election, and there has been a slight increase in the demand for domestic coal since that event. In Cleveland the demand is not up to what it was at this time last year.

Reports from St. Louis say that the hard and soft coal trade is in better shape in that city at present than it has been for five years. The supply is kept well in hand, and larger orders are being had, coal being about 75 cents a ton higher than at this season last year.

A dealer in St. Paul, Minn., writes: "The high prices on anthracite coal have made sales very backward here. Dealers throughout the country say that their customers are buying wood or the cheapest grades of soft coal."

From Baltimore comes the information that the demand for bituminous coal for the year 1896 has been greater than in 1895. The prospects for the Winter trade are very fair.

LEGAL NOTES.

The case of Benjamin Harned, which was before Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, was claimed to involve the Constitutional question whether the defendant had not been placed twice in jeopardy for the same offense. Harned, who was an engineer, about a month ago, while intoxicated, forced open the safe of a stone dealer with the two hammers of a stonecutter. He got $6.75, and, taking away the hammers, pawned them for 20 cents. He pleaded guilty in the Special Sessions to the theft of the hammers, and, after being remanded for sentence, admitted his guilt in the General Sessions to an indictment subsequently found against him for burglary, for robbing the safe. It being his first offense, Harned was allowed to plead guilty in the General Sessions to the lesser offense of selling the hammers, and was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. Before starting for the penitentiary he was the second time brought to the Special Sessions and was there again sentenced for selling the hammers, this time for eleven months, with the addition of a fine of $250. Justice Lawrence decides that he has no power to interfere, as Harned is in custody upon conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction. He thinks it is not clear that only one crime was committed, but if it is true that two sentences had been imposed for the same offense, the application for relief might be made, he says, to the Court of General Sessions, which has power to grant new trials.

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The extent to which a former employe may go, on leaving his employer with the purpose of entering the same field of business as a competitor, was indicated by Justice Beekman yesterday, in his decision upon a motion to continue a preliminary injunction in the suit of Tappan against Weinpahl. The Court holds it to be the defendant's right to compete with his former employer in the production of certain articles, "and, however persistent and successful the spirit of rivalry might be, no blame could attach to him, be the consequences to the plaintiff what they may, so long as his methods were fair and honest. Such they could not be if he sought custom by putting up, addressing, or advertising his goods in imitation of the plaintiff, to any extent which might reasonably be expected to mislead or deceive an unsuspecting purchaser." This, Justice Beekman holds, was done, but not to the extent charged. Certain bottles and receptacles were held to be not only imitations, but carefully studied ones, the shape, lettering, and general arrangement in both cases being so similar "that the unsuspecting purchaser, trusting to the general effect for evidence of identity, which is usually the case, rather than to details, which make larger demands upon observation and memory, would, doubtless, on seeing defendant's article, be led to believe that what he saw was the plaintiff's, which he desired to purchase. The conditions of successful deception are present, and the design to deceive is manifest." The injunction is, therefore, continued in reference to such of the articles complained of, as to the deceptive character of which there can be no doubt.

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Joseph Kaiser refused to complete a contract he had entered into over a year ago to purchase from Abraham Katz property on Ninth Street, claiming that the title was defective, because there was an unsatisfied mortgage upon it, and that the lot encroached upon the street, and also upon the adjoining lot on the west. In a suit by Mary Katz, as executrix, to compel specific performance, the Appellate Division has affirmed judgment in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the mortgage, having been made and recorded in 1839, formed no valid objection to the title, though there was no proof of payment or subsequent written acknowledgment, and the encroachment of one-half an inch upon the street by a building which had stood for over thirty years without objections was immaterial. An encroachment of three and one-half inches to the west was shown, and it appeared that one Roberts had become at different times owner of both the lot in question and the one adjoining to the west, and that he had mortgaged the former with covenants of warranty and further assurance. He had practically located the proper place for the wall, and he and his grantees would be estopped by the covenants from raising any question as to the position of the wall.

The discomforts of Influenza, the danger from Grip, and kindred disorders, can be modified and cured—perhaps altogether prevented—by a prompt resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

AN OBJECT LESSON IN THE CONTROL BY GOVERNMENT.

A Brazilian Road which Is Losing Money Through Political Manipulation for Partisan Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—An object lesson in Government control of railways has been developed by the debates in the Brazilian Congress, growing out of the bill to lease the Brazilian Central Railway to a foreign syndicate. The Central Road, with its branches, covers 500 miles of the best coffee-producing districts in the republic. The main line extends from Rio Janeiro, on the north, to St. Paul, in the south, with an important branch west to the State of Minas.

The road was built some years ago by the Government at an expense of $150,000,000, and earned for a time an income of $16,000,000 annually, several millions of this being clear profit. Of late years employment on the road has been given as a reward for political activity, the partisans of one party succeeding each other with the various changes of administration. In many cases the salaries were largely disproportionate to the character of the service performed, while in nearly every case except where experts were employed the appointees were unfit for their places. The debates in the Congress, which disclosed these facts, also showed conclusively that the road, instead of being a paying investment, is steadily losing money at the rate of $2,000,000 a year.

Through the new President, Senhor Pereira, who was elevated on the 10th inst. from the Vice Presidency to the Chief Magistracy of the republic, by reason of the temporary retirement from office of President Moraes, the unsatisfactory service of the road was brought to the attention of the Congress, with a strong recommendation that it be placed in the hands of private parties. It appears that a syndicate has been formed in London which will pay the Brazilian Government $90,000,000 for a ninety-year lease of the road, the latter, with all improvements, to revert to the republic at the end of that period. The syndicate is entirely satisfied from an examination of the road that not only will its earnings enable it to pay the Brazilian Government $1,000,000 a year for the use of the road, but that it will still leave a handsome profit.

The bill has already passed the lower house, and is now in the Senate, where late advices from Rio Janeiro state that it will be also favorably acted upon. As a result of its passage through one branch of Congress, the rate of foreign exchange has already materially decreased. It is believed if the pending arrangement is satisfactorily concluded that all the other roads in Brazil now supported by the Government at a loss as a consequence of political manipulation will also be leased to private parties, either in the republic or in Europe.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO BUSINESS.

It Has Increased Legitimately and Without Cutting Rates.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Receiver Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is emphatic in his denial of reports circulated in the West that the Baltimore and Ohio is not living up to the Joint Traffic agreement, but is cutting rates.

"I can very readily understand," said Mr. Murray, "why it is that our business out of Chicago has shown such a great improvement. In the first place, the Baltimore and Ohio is in very much better shape than it was a year ago to handle traffic. We have improved to a very material extent the physical condition of the road, and bought new equipment, and are thus enabled to handle a great deal more business. The traffic department has its agents through the West on the constant lookout for business, and it is but natural that we should show an increase in tonnage.

"I want to deny most emphatically that this business comes to us on account of cut rates. We are making no effort to secure business other than legitimately and above board, and I cannot see why, when we get it, we are accused of violating our obligations to the Joint Traffic Association."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will pay interest charges to the amount of $618,750 on Dec. 1. Of this amount $165,000 is payable in London on the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad loan; $191,250 at Brown Brothers, New-York, on the terminal loans; $150,000 at the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York, on receiver's certificates, and $112,500 at Philadelphia on the bonds of the Schuylkill River and East Side Railroad Company.

THE SANTA FE CASE.

Argument Made in the Federal Court at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 24.—When the Federal Court convened this morning, E. D. Kenna, general solicitor of the Santa Fé, began his argument opposing the motion to remand the Santa Fé receivership case back to Jefferson County District Court. In order to show that the suit was one involving Federal and not State questions, and, therefore, could be properly tried only in the Federal Court, Mr. Kenna first took up a consideration of the alien land law upon which the suit is predicated.

The law originally, he claimed, had never been properly passed, one bill having been passed by the House and a dissimilar one by the Senate. However, he said, it was never intended to apply to receivers, and if it was so intended, it was unconstitutional, as it conflicts with the United States Constitution, as well as the United States law. He explained that the law provided that whenever 20 per cent. of the stock of a corporation doing business in Kansas was held by aliens, its property should be declared forfeited by the State and its real property sold out in tracts of 160 acres, which, he maintained, was something more than a forfeiture of real estate, in that it was confiscation by the State to sell land granted by Congress to the road.

At the conclusion of the arguments this afternoon Judge Foster announced he would render his decision possibly Friday morning, but probably not until Monday.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT PLANS.

A Reply from the Waterbury Committee.

The Waterbury Committee on Oregon Improvement reorganization has replied to the statement of the Rolston Committee's last statement. It says it has not abandoned its purpose, and invites the deposit of securities at once with the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

John M. Waterbury, who signs the circular, adheres to the stated plan, which he says has been underwritten, and says his committee already has the support of about 75 per cent. of the first mortgage bonds, 40 per cent. of the consolidated mortgage bonds and preferred stock, and 50 per cent. of the common stock, and further deposits are now being made daily.

ANOTHER RATE WAR EXPECTED.

It Depends on the Seaboard and Southern Companies.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—That a renewal of the rate war from Baltimore to the South is only a question of a short time unless the management of the Seaboard Air Line system and the Southern Railway Company adjust the differences that exist between them, is generally believed here. President Hoffman of the Seaboard Company said to-day:

"I have not outlined any policy as yet. I was in hopes that when the negotiations for the transfer of the control of the property to the New-York people fell through the Southern would be willing to withdraw its objections to what are undoubtedly our rights and restore harmony. If it does that, of course we will be satisfied, and trouble will be averted, but if it ignores our claims as it has done, the responsibility must be upon the shoulders of the Southern Railway Company and not upon the Seaboard Air Line system. The Seaboard will insist upon fair treatment, and if it is denied us then we will take steps to enforce our rights. It is premature, however, to talk of another rate war. For the present I will await developments."

FIGHT FOR THE WEST END.

Indications that the Morgan Syndicate Won the Election.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The stockholders of the West End Street Railway met to-day to elect Directors. The meeting was adjourned until noon to-morrow, to permit the tellers to count the vote.

The struggle for control of the management of the road, which was begun some two months ago, and has been continued with increasing energy through the medium of long communications to the stockholders from the conflicting interests, was probably ended at this meeting.

The so-called Morgan-Kidder, Peabody interest, composed of those holders of West End stock who are also interested in an elevated railway, was looked upon before the meeting as a probable winner over the present management. In the event of this victory, there will be a change in the Board of Directors, which will result in making the Executive Committee in harmony with the board, rather than divided, or in opposition, as at present. It is this Executive Committee, more than anything else, that the friends of the elevated road wish to secure.

Henry D. Hyde had been dropped from the "present management" ticket, to be succeeded by Charles Francis Adams, second, while he remained on the "Morgan" ticket.

The Board of Directors was increased by the ticket to fifteen members, and George S. Silsbee, Treasurer of the Pacific Mills, and Messrs. Adams and A. B. Cabot were the new members to be added to the board in case the "present management" ticket was successful, while the ticket of the "elevated party," so called, showed the retirement of but three present Directors—Messrs. Higginson, Parsons, and Bowditch.

It is generally conceded that the Morgan, or "new management," ticket will be victorious, the relative strength of the two tickets being about 170,000 votes for the Morgan ticket to 100,000 for the "present management" ticket. The Board of Directors that has probably been elected consists of Samuel Little, G. T. W. Braman, William Hooper, Albert C. Houghton, Walter Hunnewell, Henry D. Hyde, Samuel Spencer, Walter S. Swan, B. Rodman Weld, Alfred Winsor, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Stephen M. Weld, Richard M. Saltonstall, Moses Williams, Joseph B. Russell—the five last-named gentlemen being new members.

A Southern Railway Sold.

WINSTON, N. C., Nov. 24.—The Roanoke and Southern Railway, between Winston and Roanoke, Va., 116 miles in length, was sold at public auction under mortgage foreclosure at the passenger station in this city this afternoon. It was knocked off for $500,000 to a syndicate of capitalists, who propose to organize, under the laws of North Carolina and Virginia, what will be known as the Norfolk, Roanoke and Southern Railroad Company. The property is then to be leased to the Norfolk and Western Company. The gentlemen in whose name the purchase was made are William E. Glyn, Joseph I. Doran, A. J. Hemphill, H. S. Marshall, and C. C. Callahan. Messrs. Glyn, Hemphill, and Marshall are from New-York and Messrs. Doran and Callahan from Philadelphia.

Excess Theatrical Baggage.

A new agreement respecting excess baggage carried by theatrical companies has been adopted by the Western Association lines. Special cars containing baggage or theatrical properties will be charged for at the rate of not less than 15 cents a mile for any distance, with a minimum charge of $10 a car, the lines moving the car to have discretion to make additional charges where the service involves intermediate stops. For parties of ten or more, 150 pounds will be carried free and a special car provided if the revenue from the tickets is not less than $25, with an extra car for every additional twenty-five passengers.

California Immigrant Traffic.

Western railroads have secured from the Southern Pacific Company an assurance that on Dec. 1 it will join them in a reduction of commissions on California immigrant business to a normal basis. For months there has been no profit in this class of transportation because of the excessive commissions paid, amounting in some cases to $16 a ticket. The Canadian lines have also announced their intention of doing the same. This will mean a gain all around of about $10 a ticket on all immigrant traffic to California, the normal commission being $5.

Electric Lines Out of Syracuse.

Two important electric railways are to be built in the vicinity of Syracuse without delay, permission in each case having just been granted by the State Railroad Commission. Twelve miles of line are to be constructed by the Syracuse and Suburban Railroad from South Salina Street, in Syracuse, to the village of Manlius, and a road is to be built from Onondaga Lake to a connection in Syracuse, by the Onondaga Lake Railroad. These prospective lines are expected to contribute in no small measure to the local business of Syracuse.

Mr. Walker Not to Retire.

W. P. Walker, Jr., the representative of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad systems in the Joint Traffic Board of Managers, yesterday denied the published statement that he was to retire from that post in order to devote his whole time to the traffic interests of President Ingalls's two roads. There is no intention of making any change in existing arrangements. Mr. Walker said that the story of the alleged change started in St. Louis some time ago, but he did not think that it would get into the Eastern papers, and therefore took no pains to deny it.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road for the third week of November were $661,010; for the same period of 1895, $782,585; decrease, $121,575.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—D. W. Dickson, heretofore Secretary and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Traction Company, has been elected its President, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of P. A. B. Widener.

—The consolidation of the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway and the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad, whose connecting link is being constructed, will soon be legally accomplished.

—For the old Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Judge Hanford has issued an order of discharge of Receiver Andrus P. Burleigh, he having closed up his affairs at the west end of the line.

—The Reading Company, because of the refusal of the Little Schuylkill and East Mahanoy Railroads to accept reduced rentals, is to build a link between the Pennsylvania and Reading systems at St. Nicholas.

—Gen. Horace Porter, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, with Director Isaac N. Seligman, President D. B. Robinson, and Vice President and General Manager B. F. Yoakum, are inspecting the system, with headquarters at St. Louis.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway was held in Savannah yesterday. The retiring Board of Directors was re-elected, as follows: H. B. Plant, M. K. Jesup, H. M. Flagler, R. G. Erwin, M. F. Plant, B. F. Newcomer, and J. H. Estill. The earnings of the road last year were $3,434,519; expenses, $2,527,165; surplus, $907,354.

—Stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railway have filed objections at Toledo to Receiver R. F. B. Pierce's report for October, enumerating five counts whereby the receiver "intentionally and willfully so misconducted and mismanaged the affairs of the company that the gross earnings and income for October were less than the cost of producing them."

MR. WHITNEY'S NEW HOME

HE HAS BOUGHT THE STUART MANSION.

The Residence in Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street He Has Given to Harry Payne Whitney.

William C. Whitney has bought a residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, and has given the house, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, to his son, Harry Payne Whitney, who recently married Gertrude, the daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Whitney said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"It is true that I have bought the Stuart house, and I will move into it within a few months. The time will depend upon my son's return home. I wanted to give him this house in which I am living now some time ago, but he would not accept it until I had secured another home.

"I was particularly desirous of his making his home here, because it is so close to the home of his wife's parents.

"I do not know exactly when I shall move into my new home. I bought the house practically unfurnished, and will have to fit it up to some extent. Besides, my son will not be home until Spring or Summer, and it may not be necessary for me to move before then."

Mr. Whitney would say nothing as to the amount he had paid for the Stuart house.

The Stuart Residence.

The Stuart house, at Sixty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, was built by Robert L. Stuart in 1880. Mr. Stuart died before it was completed, and left all his property, excepting charitable bequests, to his widow. His brother Alexander Stuart, a bachelor, with whom he had made a fortune in the sugar business at Reade and Greenwich Streets, had died a few years before, and had left his fortune mainly to charitable institutions.

After the death of Robert L. Stuart, his widow moved into the Sixty-eighth Street house and lived there until her death, Dec. 30, 1891. She had no near relatives, and besides a few bequests of generous proportions to cousins and others she left the bulk of her fortune to charitable and other institutions in this city. Her estate amounted to about $4,000,000, and it is estimated that the entire amount given by Mrs. Stuart, her husband, and his brother Alexander to charity was about $9,000,000.

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical Bank, and John S. Kennedy, as executors of Mrs. Stuart's estate, sold the Sixty-eighth Street house to A. L. Barber of the Asphalt Paving Company. The amount paid by Mr. Barber was $562,500.

Will Not Move for Months.

The house in which Mr. Whitney now lives is about the same size as the Stuart house, and its main entrance is directly opposite the entrance to the residence of young Mrs. Whitney's father, Cornelius Vanderbilt. As Harry Payne Whitney and his bride are in Japan and on their way around the world, it is not expected that any change will be made in the Whitney residence for several months.

The Whitney mansion was built for the Duchess de Dino about eighteen years ago, before her second marriage. She was Miss Adele Sampson, daughter of Joseph Sampson of this city, and divorced wife of Frederick Livingston Stevens. She was married on Jan. 25, 1887, to Maurice, Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, Duke de Dino, his title having been granted him through his father by authority of the President of the French Republic.

Mr. Whitney bought the house about twelve years ago. It is considered one of the finest residences in the city, has a large ballroom, and is elegantly appointed.

Mr. Whitney made this house his political headquarters for one day in the early Summer of 1892. In response to invitations, representative Democrats from nearly every State in the Union visited Mr. Whitney there, and reported to him on the complexion of the delegates to the Chicago Convention. The visitors came singly, many of them not knowing that others were to be there, and left the city as soon as they had fulfilled their mission. In this way Mr. Whitney obtained information which was of value to him and other Cleveland Democrats when they went a few days later to Chicago to make the fight which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland.

It was in this mansion that President Cleveland received Li Hung Chang recently.

SAYS HE FOUND DISEASE GERMS

Conductor Bergman Thinks that He Has a Charmed Life.

Maurice Bergman was the conductor, yesterday, of car No. 236, on the Third Avenue cable line. To-day his brethren in the company's employ look on him as a man with a charmed life, because he says he found in his car early yesterday morning three vials of death that some absent-minded scientific dabbler had carelessly left there.

"Yes, Sir," said the conductor, with bated breath, to the reporter who asked him for information. "Yes, Sir; there was enough germs in 266 to kill all the men on the road, the horses that pull the repair wagons, and the people who pay the fares.

"Germs! I should say they were germs. Cholera, pneumonia, dyspepsia—no, diphtheria—and, I think somebody said, hay fever. There was enough of them, anyhow, all in little bottles. Just think what the result would have been if they had fallen, or somebody had stepped on them.

"You see the yarn is this. Car 266 was on its way down town about 8 o'clock, when a tall, slim fellow, with a little brown mustache and gold-rimmed glasses, caught the step as it was flying by and managed to struggle to a seat, carrying a little leather case. The young man seemed to go into a trance, and Bergman had to wake him up to get a nickel.

"The young fellow dropped off at Grand Street. The car was pretty full then. A woman tried to get into the space left by the young man and she struck his bundle. Then Bergman's attention was attracted. It was the woman had an argument about the bundle, and he asked who owned it. Nobody claimed it, and he opened it to see if he could find the owner's name.

"Say, he says he nearly fell down when he found three little bottles full of pale yellow stuff. One said 'dyspepsia'—no, 'diphtheria germs;' another was 'pneumonia germs,' and the last one was 'cholera germs.' 'Cholera!' shouts Bergman, and three women nearly faints, trying to get off the car. Pretty soon the conductor is alone, pale as a ghost.

"He puts the bottles into the lamp case and leans against the tailboard while the car goes on. He goes to the Post Office, and when he gets back to the depot, he comes in—that's what the boys say—holding the bottles and the case at arms' length. He makes for the furnace, and soon the stuff is baking. Then he goes back to his car, and I guess he's scared yet. Anyway, that's the story the engineer told me a conductor who had talked to Bergman told him."

TOOK ORDERS FROM DEBS.

A Significant Letter About the Railroad Vote in Kansas.

Many of the Western railroad managers expressed confidence a few days before election that a large proportion of railway employes would vote against Bryan from the conviction that their best interests were identified with the sound-money cause. In almost every State, except Illinois, this confidence in the railway wage-earners appears to have been misplaced.

Here is a significant extract from a letter written by an influential citizen of Topeka, Kan., and an active railroad man, to a friend in New-York: "I regret that we could not have kept Kansas in the ranks of the well-behaved States. As a matter of fact, we had the fight won here until Debs and Sovereign ordered the railroad employes to vote for Bryan and Leedy. That knocked us out. This vote we counted on more than any other, because, as you can well understand, such voters had most to fear from a triumph of the silver heresy."

Aside from any question of saving money, the certain satisfaction which such a stock of overcoats as ours guarantees you is alone worth a great deal.

It does away with all guesswork in choosing the most becoming.

It's an opportunity of seeing the various cloths made up—made up in all the various overcoat styles—made up too in a manner no one can better.

Overcoats from the short reefer to the long ulster; cloths from the hard smooth to the rough shaggy; prices from $11 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

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Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The cross-town cars on Fourteenth Street were gayly decorated with flags yesterday. As it was not Fourth of July, election is over, and Thanksgiving not yet arrived, thoughtful people, interested even in horse cars, asked not only themselves, but the conductors, what all the festivity was about. One of the men thus addressed smiled a smile, the radiance of which illumined not only his face, but his entire person. "Why," he said, "we are going to have a ball to-night."

***

There is a funny thing about the use of beer mugs in this country. Five years ago there were comparatively few of them. To-day they are to be found everywhere, and there is an apparently increasing demand for them. The home of the beer mug is in Germany, but now, strange to say, Germany does not use as many, particularly of the more elaborate varieties, as the United States. They are shipped now all over the world from Germany, the United States taking the greatest number and the most costly. The same varieties, so dealers say, cannot be found in Germany, for they are made for and shipped directly to this country. And there it is not the large German element of the population which absorbs the stock. Americans are the purchasers, and they buy quite as often for dining room ornamentation as for anything else, though they are put to practical use as well. The beer mug, or stein, is used here to some extent among Germans as gifts and prizes in song vereins, &c., and, still another odd feature, they are said to be used more for that purpose here than in Germany.

***

The Salvation and Volunteer Armies are making capital of Mr. Moody's big meetings at Cooper Union. There were no less than five people selling The Volunteer Gazette at the entrance to the big hall yesterday, and two Salvation Army lassies had a pile of War Crys between them. The Volunteer people had a big picture of Ballington Booth, evidently a supplement to their Gazette—which they were calling. The men were not in uniform, and wore only a regular peddler's badge. One of the five was a little Volunteer maiden in the pretty blue gown worn by the women of that army.

***

Coffee at a restaurant up town, which draws its large custom from its excellent tea, coffee, and chocolate, has a high place in the cuisine. There is a special kitchen devoted to the making of coffee, and two men who do nothing but prepare it. The chef was imported for this purpose twenty years ago, and has been making coffee ever since. He prepares the beverage proper, and his assistant devotes his time to preparing the cream.

***

The outward and visible form of interest taken in the public charities of the city is not what it used to be. Superintendent Blake of the Poor Department says that some years ago, the day before Thanksgiving, truckloads of good things would roll up to the door of the headquarters, at Twelfth Street and Third Avenue—barrels of apples, cranberries, nuts—all sorts of things that are supposed at this time of the year to increase the feeling of appreciation for all blessings vouchsafed. The good things came from New-Jersey, from up in New-York State, and different parts of New-York for the city poor. Now they have stopped coming altogether. The reason is probably that people believe—and it probably is true—that there is generally better care given its dependents by the city than formerly. Kind friends remember Superintendent Blake personally, however. He came in the other day to find a beautiful bouquet upon his desk from some unknown donor—clusters of American Beauty roses, delicate pink and white roses, and enormous chrysanthemums. The Superintendent makes good use of such gifts.

***

A critical man, who can remember that year, objects to the umbrellas in the hands of the "Three Little Maids from School" with the date 1853 in the illustrations by Du Maurier in his story "The Martian," now appearing in Harper's. "They did not have steel frame, close-rolling umbrellas in those days," says the critic. "Umbrellas were large, clumsy affairs. It might be that the two 'Little Maids' who carry these close-rolled umbrellas in their hands in the picture were supposed to have parasols, but that would be no better, for parasols were tiny affairs, no bigger than plates."

***

"The character of sailors is improving very materially," says a naval man. "We are accustomed to think of a sailor ashore as a bad fellow, who goes off regularly and gets drunk just for the fun of it. That may be true still in regard to some of the men. Very strict measures have been taken with them, however, and they are showing the result. On some ships a sailor who comes aboard showing the slightest suspicion of intoxication is locked up. They are a much better class of men than they were a few years ago."

Dinner to Mr. E. C. O'Brien.

A number of prominent shipping and commercial men will have a dinner in honor of President E. C. O'Brien of the Dock Department Saturday evening, Dec. 5, at the Waldorf, in recognition of his services in the interest of commerce while United States Commissioner of Navigation, his efforts in behalf of canal improvement and the improvement of the water front, and his assistance in the arrangements for the sound-money marine parade. The arrangements for the dinner are in charge of Henry F. Dimock, Darwin R. James, Alfred Romer, Fred B. Dalzell, and H. B. Moore.

Excursion to Niagara Falls.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will run an excursion to Niagara Falls and return Thanksgiving Day. Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets at 8:15 A. M., 7:30, and 9 P. M.; Brooklyn annex, (foot of Fulton Street,) 8 A. M., 7:03, and 8:45 P. M. The fare for the round trip is $8. Tickets and full information for parties can be had of William B. Smith, General Eastern Passenger Agent, No. 235 Broadway, or at any of the L. V. R. R. offices.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of Temple Anshe Ches

Wednesday
November 25-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MOODY'S FAITH IN WOMAN

THANKSGIVING COLLECTIONS GO TO THE WIVES AND MOTHERS.

He Also Chides the Men for Lack of Earnestness in Religious Work—Namby-Pamby Character Too Common, He Says.

At the morning evangelistic service in Cooper Union yesterday, Mr. Moody preached on "Assurance."

Hymns were sung and prayers given, as usual, before the sermon. As the offering was about to be taken up, the evangelist again drew attention to the collection for the poor on the day of Thanksgiving, and requested as many as could afford it to bring $5.

He said that men were already coming to him for their share in this offering, but it was not going to be given to men, but to wives and mothers, in whose hands it would be safe.

"There are three classes that lack assurance," he said. "The first is composed of those who have to go to church to keep themselves strong in the faith; the second, those who doubt God's mercy, and the third, those unwilling to work for salvation.

"Assurance is not to be gained by remaining inactive and wishing to be saved by the prayers of others.

"A man once asked me if I ever had doubted. I told him that I had to work too hard, and had never any time for doubt.

"If you have not faith, you cannot be a teacher of salvation. You will be like the stammering man, who was telling his friend, who was similarly afflicted, the story of how he had been cured of it. And he stammered as he was telling it.

"A man may be a good Catholic or a good Protestant and yet not be a good Christian, because of his lack of assurance of the mercy and love of God.

"Put your life alongside that of Jesus Christ, and if you can see any resemblance then you are a Christian. You could not enter heaven to-day without finding there believers who had sinned after their conversion. The difference between the believer and the unbeliever is that the believer confesses after sinning, while the unbeliever goes to the judgment seat with his sins all before him."

Afternoon Service.

When the doors of Cooper Union basement hall were thrown open for the afternoon meeting hundreds of people were outside waiting to get in. The services began before the hour of 2 had arrived, and the hall seats soon found occupants. The seating accommodation proved insufficient.

A visitor of some distinction was introduced to the audience by Mr. Moody. She was Miss Fannie J. Crosby, who is known as the "blind poetess," the author of "Saved by Grace" and a number of other hymns daily sung at these meetings. Her name is familiar to churchgoing people, and as Mr. Moody mentioned that she was with them on the platform there was quite an outburst of applause.

Mr. Sankey opened the service, leading the choir in the singing of the hymns "Onward! Onward!" "Gather in the Sheaves," "Awake, Awake, O Heart of Mine," and "Rescue the Perishing."

Mr. Bickholz then led the choir as they sang the hymns "The Day Star Hath Risen," "Come on the Wings of the Morning," and "He Is Near." As the last-named hymn was finished Mr. Moody called for the singing of the chorus again by the men only, "so that we will know whether they are singing." The response was sufficient to show that the men are much interested in these sacred songs.

Mr. Moody Not Satisfied.

It did not satisfy Mr. Moody, however, and he remarked: "If the men cannot do better than that I will ask them to stay away."

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Galloway of Paterson, N. J., following which were prayers from the Rev. Joseph Dawson of Baltimore and the Rev. R. H. P. Miles of Long Island City.

Mr. Moody called attention to the Bible lectures in Association Hall after the meetings. Dr. Erdman, whom he described as a "very able Bible student," would answer any questions put to him on these occasions. He then announced that his subject for this morning would be "How to Lead Backsliders Into the Kingdom of God," and for this afternoon "The Good Samaritan."

"The parable of the good Samaritan," said the evangelist, "ought to be heard in every church once in thirty days.

"It is amusing," he continued, "to hear people talking of drawing ministers when they cannot draw themselves. You can put a flame of fire in the pulpit, but if there is nothing but cakes of ice in the pew, where is he?

Elements of Christianity.

"I want to s y this to you. You may be a churchman and make a loud profession of it, and yet may not have eternal life. 'He that hath not the Son of God hath not life.'

"You find people who s y: 'Oh, he is a very good man, only he is not a Christian.' I have had wives come to tell me how good their husbands were; that they lacked only one thing; they were not Christians. But all that a dead man lacks is life. The sick man lacks only one thing, and that is health, and the beggar only lacks riches.

"A man says he has kept all the commandments but one. Well, that is enough; he loses heaven, doesn't he?

"If you lack eternal life, you lack everything. If you haven't got life you can't work for God. What shall we do that we may do the work of God? The first thing is to believe in Him whom He sent. Believe and get life. It is a good thing to know one thing and to know it right.

"It is astonishing to get hold of an agnostic and have him tell you that there is no such thing as conversion. Your experience is worth a ton of their theories. I pity a man with his eyes open who doesn't know anything. I think some of God's children are born blind. It is a good thing to come out and see.

Serving God and Mammon.

"I don't believe a man is fit for God's service who tries to serve God and mammon."

The preacher said he had been called a narrow-minded man, a man of one idea and of one book. "Give me one Master and one book and let me do my best, and something will come from it."

Mr. Moody drew tears from his hearers as he spoke of Paul's earnestness and unselfishness, and described his heroism under persecution. The preacher's own eyes filled with moisture as he dwelt on this part of the subject. "How much capital we make to-day out of a little persecution," he said, "but never was man more mangled and bruised than Paul."

The evangelist said the Christianity of the present was of a namby-pamby character, and that another Paul was badly needed.

Mr. Moody exhorted his hearers to put their whole life into some one branch of Christian work; first to consecrate themselves to the service, and then to concentrate themselves on one department of work.

After the sermon Mr. Moody called for silent prayer. Then he requested those to stand up who desired to have prayer offered up for any intention that they might wish to name. People arose in all parts of the hall and stated what they desired prayer for. Most of them wanted greater power to win souls to Christ. One man asked to have God reveal Himself unto him. Another said he was a "backslider" and needed prayers.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Moody will speak to those who are not Christians.

The Rev. Dr. Tuttle's Will.

The will of the Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Tuttle was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. He leaves to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females $4,000; to Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., $5,000; to St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, $10,000. The value of the estate is not given.

TRINITY CHURCH NOT SETTLING

The Plastering is Cracked and Repairs Are Being Made.

The story published in a morning newspaper to the effect that the walls of Trinity Church had cracked, that the walls were sinking into the sand, and that the historic old church was threatened with ruin, caused a sensation among down-town business men. Taken in connection with the report that several other buildings in the neighborhood were gradually settling, the situation was regarded with alarm.

Secretary Duncan of the Trinity Church Corporation said yesterday that the report was grossly exaggerated. "Small bits of plaster have been dropping from the walls for some time," said he, "and a few days ago two good-sized pieces fell. We were not alarmed, but we thought it best to refer the matter to engineers, and Charles Sooysmith & Co. were engaged to make a thorough examination of the buildings and to supervise any necessary repairs.

Charles Sooysmith, when asked about the matter by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said: "I am very glad that THE TIMES has asked about this report, so that a gross mistake may be corrected. There is nothing whatever the matter with Trinity Church. The corporation had decided to overhaul the windows in the church, and they thought it advisable at the same time to do any repairing that might be necessary to the plastering or to any of the slight cracks, such as exist in nearly all old buildings.

"To do this work a scaffolding was necessary, and a method was worked out by which it could be built on cantilevers without obstructing the inner portion of the church. These cantilevers are held down by braces on the outside from the ends of the windows, which probably caused some observers to think that the braces were put up for the purpose of supporting the building.

"There has been some slight settling to Trinity Church, but that occurred years ago, and it was nothing more than has occurred to most buildings of that age."

Monday evening a report was made to the police of the Church Street Station that the building at 93 Liberty Street, occupied by the warerooms of the Knowles Steam Pump Works, was settling on account of the damage caused by the excavation for a new building at 95 Liberty Street. The man who made the report said that he represented the Knowles Company. President Charles E. Bigelow of the Knowles Company said yesterday that the report had been made without any authority from the company, and that the building had "not suffered in the least."

FABLES FROM THE TALMUD.

Many Credited to Æsop Were of Indian Origin.

The third lecture in the course on "Fables and Fairy Tales," in the Department of Philology, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, was delivered by Prof. Joseph Jacobs, M. A., yesterday afternoon. His subject was "The Fables of Esop; Esop in the Talmud."

Mr. Jacobs told of the tracing of fables credited to Esop to an Indian source, and the probability that they were written by a Hindoo named Kashyapa, said to have been one of the incarnations of Buddha. He also traced Esopian fables into Rome, and showed how they had found a place in the Talmud, or Jewish religious books.

"We do not assume that all Greek fables came from India," he said, "but these Talmudic fables, thirteen in number, show us which came from India. There can be no doubt of the origin of some of these fables, which appear both in the Indian and classics."

Prof. Jacobs read the gold-giving serpent fable, as the Hindoos knew it, and then the Greek and Latin versions. Neither of the latter told the story so fully as the former.

"Put the Latin and Greek together," he said, "and you have the Indian fable. Now, if this is so, why may it not be true with the other fables. About the year 50, a Roman freedman found his way to India, where he lived for several years. His stories of Rome and the Emperor so excited the King, that he sent an embassy to Rome. This is probably the way the fables of Kashyapa found their way into Rome.

ANOTHER TROOP OF CAVALRY.

Major Roe Asks Authority to Enlarge Squadron A.

There is a movement on foot to organize a new troop of cavalry, to be attached to Squadron A of this city, and commanded by Major Charles F. Roe, who has already applied for permission to General Headquarters for authority to proceed with the organization.

The new troop is to be known as "Troop Three," there being already Troops One and Two in the squadron, commanded, respectively, by Capts. Oliver Benedict Bridgman and Howard Gardner Badgley. While it is early yet to say who the commander of the new troop will be, it is thought the likely man will be First Lieut. Latham Gallup Reed, or First Lieut. Henry Winston Williams.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the commander of the First Brigade, to which Squadron A belongs, and who is highly in favor of an additional troop, in his indorsement of Major Roe's application, says: "It was practically demonstrated on duty at Brooklyn during the railroad strikes in 1895, that cavalry generally, and this squadron particularly, can be of immense service in street-riot duty, and that the class of men enlisted in Squadron A is extremely desirable for the National Guard."

Major Roe of Squadron A is an experienced officer. He graduated from West Point in June, 1864, as a Second Lieutenant of the First Cavalry, and was later transferred to the Second Cavalry, with which he served as Adjutant and First Lieutenant until January, 1888, when he resigned from the army. Major Roe saw considerable experience on the plains, and is highly thought of throughout the Guard.

Law and Order League Organized.

The Law and Order League of Jersey City was formally organized at a meeting held at the Bergen Reformed Church, Monday night. The temporary officers were re-elected for the year. They are: President—The Rev. Isaac W. Hathaway; Vice President—The Rev. Cornelius Brett; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. T. R. Chambers. A constitution was adopted declaring that the object of the League was to secure the enforcement of the laws and preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath. A letter from George L. Record of the National Democratic County Committee, asked the aid of the League in securing good primaries. The League will hold a series of public meetings, the first one at the United Presbyterian Church, Hancock Avenue, Dec. 15.

Banking Association Elects Officers.

Members of Group IX. of the New-York State Bankers' Association met last evening in the Chamber of Commerce. A. P. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank, and Chairman of Group IX., presided. As the literary feature was waived, the only business transacted was the electing of the following officers: Chairman—Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank; Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph W. Harriman, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank; Executive Committee—Stuart G. Nelson, Vice President of the Seaboard National Bank; William Milne, Cashier People's Bank; C. H. Stout, Cashier Bank of the Republic, and Henry P. Davison, Cashier Liberty National Bank.

A NEW HALL OF MAMMALS

SPECIMENS ADDED TO THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Some of the Rare Things in the Enlarged Building That Will Be Open to the Public Monday.

The new Hall of Ethnology and Vertebrate Paleontology of the American Museum of Natural History will be opened on Monday, when a reception from 2 to 6 will be held. The new additions to the museum at Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park have progressed so that the new hall could be put in readiness at the present time. The wing toward Columbus Avenue is not more than half finished.

A press view of the new Mammal Hall, as it is called for short, was allowed yesterday. It is worth a visit to those who are interested in animals or birds.

Morris K. Jesup, the President of the Board of Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, and Profs. Whitfield and Chapman were present to show some of the new collections that will soon be ready for the study of the public.

One of the first exhibits that strike the view of the visitor is that of walruses. There are two varieties, the Atlantic and the Pacific. They were sent to the museum by Lieut. Peary, the Arctic explorer. The Pacific specimen looks like a big meal bag with a pair of tusks. The Atlantic walrus is easily recognized by the furrowed hide.

Lieut. Peary also secured some excellent specimens of the Greenland caribou for the museum. The caribou have been carefully studied at the museum, and the result has been that the Newfoundland caribou, specimens of which many hunters of the United States have killed, were found to be different from the Greenland and New-Brunswick species. It has been supposed that the genuine reindeer were pretty much all alike. When the specimens were brought to the museum, however, Prof. Allen said that the Newfoundland caribou differed from those found further north or westward.

The exhibit of birds' eggs ought to please not a few, for the collection is large and fairly complete. The eggs are arranged not for the critical student, but for the public. Groups are arranged according to size. The ostrich egg leads, and the last of this group are humming birds' eggs. The eggs are also arranged according to their shape.

Another group represents the time of incubation. This group starts with the emu egg, which takes fifty-six days to be hatched, and again the humming bird ends the row, with ten days for incubation.

A group of nests are classified according to their texture, whether it be of bark, moss, grass, or thistledown, while the architectural builders, as these birds are called, have their nests by themselves. The weavers are in another case. There are also collections of birds showing the changes of plumage during the season.

The number of fossils shown represents about 150,000 types. A feature is the Nicholas group, called Barrettia mouli fera. They are oysters that, if pulled up by the rake in Princess Bay, would startle the oysterman. They are of the oyster family, though, with two shells, looking like immense sponges. They come from Jamaica.

The simplest form of diamonds, octohedrons from Africa, are shown, as well as an amethyst from Stowe, Me. Topazes from Colorado are exhibited that are rare.

Maine also furnishes a tourmaline that is very valuable. It is nearly as large as the one in the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, that cost $15,000. The specimen at the Museum of Natural History was presented by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Prof. Whitman, during his vacation, secured a large collection of gorgonions and corals at the West Indies.

The foregoing are simply a few of the new things that have not been exhibited at the museum. Many additions of value have been made to collections that were previously started.

FIRST AVENUE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Blame for Its Condition Given to a Street Railroad Company.

Much indignation is felt by merchants and residents along First Avenue over the very bad condition of that avenue, in consequence of the paving operations, which have been going on since early last Summer. For many blocks, between Twentieth Street and One Hundred and Ninth Street, the pavement is torn up along the line of the Belt Line system, and the driveways and sidewalks are so littered with paving blocks that it is almost impassable, except for a narrow space.

Contracts for repaving First Avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth Street and Eighth Street, with asphalt were let by Gen. Collis last Spring. At the same time the surface roads along the avenue received notice to lower the grade of their tracks, so as to conform to the new grade. The Second Avenue Company, which uses First Avenue at the lower end, complied with the order, and in time replaced the pavement about its tracks. The Belt Line Company delayed in beginning the work, and now declines to replace the pavement.

Deputy Commissioner Wilds has sent the company several communications on the subject, and pointed out the obligation of the Belt Line system to replace the pavement which it removed, but the Metropolitan Company, which controls this line, claims that it is not bound to replace the pavement under the line's franchise. In the meantime the avenue remains torn up, and merchants are constantly complaining.

The condition of the avenue is particularly bad between Forty-fifth and Fifty-first Streets, and it is hardly possible to drive through this portion of the thoroughfare. At a recent fire on First Avenue, between Fifty-third Street and Fifty-fourth Street, the firemen were unable to drive their apparatus through the avenue, and left it on Fifty-first Street, while they ran to the fire, dragging their hose over the débris as best they could. When Chief Bonner heard of this, he appealed to Gen. Collis. The Belt Line Company finally laid its pavement over the cross streets, but it was put down, the Street Department claims, in a bungling manner, and will have to be relaid.

Gen. Collis has done his best to force the street railroad company to replace the pavement, but has met with no success. The asphalt pavement has not all been laid, but this delay is placed at the door of the Belt Line Company.

His Neck Broken by a Fall.

A number of men were employed yesterday in building an addition to the electric light works at Fremont and Wayne Streets, Jersey City. At noon they undertook to lower themselves to the ground in a big box used for hoisting materials. The rope broke and they fell some distance. All escaped unhurt, except Thomas Quinn. His neck was broken and he died instantly. He was sixty years old and lived at 71 Jordan Avenue.

Greater City Charter Nearly Ready.

The Committee on Draft of the Greater New-York Commission has nearly finished its revision of the charter draft, and purposes to submit it to the commission at a meeting Dec. 8. The commission has until Feb. 1 to conclude the work. Some public hearings will probably be held before the charter is laid before the Legislature.

TOMBS CENSUS WAS RIGHT.

Accusatory Figures Taken from the Wrong Column.

Mayor Strong is authority for the statement that beyond the publication of Commissioner Robert J. Wright's provisional estimates for the Department of Correction for the year 1897 no official note has been taken of discrepancies which, it has been alleged, appear in the annual census of the Tombs, as reported by Warden Van De Carr and Commissioner Wright.

The provisional estimates were published in The City Record of Nov. 20 over the signature of Commissioner Wright, and call for an increase in appropriation of $29,165.67 over 1896. Among the reasons given by the Commissioner for the increase in the estimate is the increase in the average daily population of the Tombs, from 459 in 1895 to 556 in 1896.

There are now 403 prisoners in the Tombs. The daily average during the year, as shown by the census book of the Tombs, has been: For January, 484; for February, 419; for March, 397; for April, 480; for May, 505; for June, 480 8-10; for July, 427; for August, 365; and for September, 455 7-10. The largest number the prison has held during the year was 529, which it held on Sept. 30. These figures show the average daily census of the year up to Oct. 1 to be 446, instead of the 556 reported by Commissioner Wright in his estimate submitted to the Mayor Sept. 18. Figuring on this basis, the Commissioner has asked an appropriation of $20,600 for maintenance of the Tombs in 1897, as against $24,498.16 allowed for 1896. This represents an increase of 20.82 per cent.

The difference between the number on which Commissioner Wright estimated and the number of prisoners accounted for in the Warden's report caused comment, but, according to the Commissioner, on a wrong basis.

"The Warden's report showed," he said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that in the fiscal year there were 5,527 prisoners in the Tombs, and a daily average of 461. But our estimates are not made on the number of prisoners.

"We must have money to support the keepers and other employes as well as the prisoners. The general census of the Tombs puts prisoners and all others in the building under the head 'inmates.' Of these there were 6,079 for the fiscal year, and a daily average of 506. Adding to this 10 per cent. for increase, as is the custom, we get for an average 556, which is the basis of my request for an appropriation.

"If critics had not selected the wrong column of figures, there would have been no suggestion of discrepancy."

HE MADE THE HORSE GO.

A Mild-Mannered Man's Simple Method of Curing Balkiness.

At least twenty minutes had been expended in fruitless efforts to make the stubborn horse move. Hitched to a bulky delivery wagon, he stood directly in the pathway of traffic at the crowded corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The animal was large, apparently well fed, and not overworked. There were no evidences of disability; it was simply a case of balk.

The driver had exhausted his persuasive powers and sat quietly on his seat; the half dozen men who had been tugging at the wheels of the wagon had desisted from their ineffectual exertions; the knowing individual who sought to coax the animal with a whisp of hay had thrown down the untempting bait in disgust, and the daft fellow who essayed to twist the horse's tail had managed to get away without being kicked, when a mild-mannered gentleman, silk-hatted and kid-gloved, came upon the scene.

Quietly pushing aside the impatient street-car driver who wanted to build a fire under the animal, the gentleman gently stroked the horse's neck with one gloved hand while with the other he picked up the balky creature's right foot, bending it back and holding it firmly.

Nodding to the driver he said: "Now go ahead."

The driver flourished his whip and said "g'lang." The horse instinctively started, and finding that its powers of locomotion were gone, became restive. The gentleman then released the imprisoned foot, which the animal immediately put into action by trotting rapidly down the street.

After brushing a few particles of dirt from his glove, the mild-mannered man passed on his way, and the congestion in the street enjoyed a speedy relief.

THE DRY DOCK ROAD'S RAILS.

Secretary Landon Says the Company Will Resist the City.

Secretary E. T. Landon of the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railway Company, in talking yesterday of the tearing up of seventy feet of terminal track by the Department of Public Works at Ann Street and Broadway, Monday night, said:

"The action of the department was like that of a certain person in the Bible who came in the night. The action was entirely unexpected, and, I must say, unusual. We had no warning or even a suggestion that we were a nuisance. If the Department of Public Works can do this, they might as well go over to Crosby Street or Bleecker Street and tear up our unused tracks there."

Mr. Landon did not say what the company would do, except that it would defend the terminal.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Howard Wilde said:

"Whenever a street car track is abandoned by a company it becomes an obstruction to the thoroughfare and a nuisance to the community. It interferes with the proper paving of the street, and is in every way useless."

The Rev. Dr. Harsha a Witness.

The Rev. Dr. William J. Harsha, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, was a witness in the Supreme Court yesterday in an action brought by the Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work of Philadelphia to set aside an assignment of part of his salary made by the pastor. When Mr. Harsha came here from Omaha several years ago he left his finances in an unsettled state. He made an assignment to Edward S. Clinch as trustee for the benefit of creditors of $2,000 out of his five-thousand-dollar salary. The judgment held by the plaintiffs against Harsha is $4,706, and they claim that there are funds in the hands of the trustee which they wish to get at. Dr. Harsha admitted that he had stated in supplementary proceedings that his salary was $8,000, whereas it was really $5,000, out of which $2,000 was assigned. Lawyer Roger Foster, in submitting the case to the court, said that the doctor's statements were worthless, as he contradicted himself on all points. Decision was reserved.

Minister May be Indicted.

It was rumored in Jersey City yesterday that the Grand Jury had indicted several persons, among them the Rev. John L. Scudder and Sheriff William Heller, the former for sending a letter to the Grand Jury and the latter for selling liquor on Sunday at a saloon at Grove Street and Newark Avenue. Nothing was known of the matter at the Court House. Members of the Grand Jury refused to affirm or deny the report. Dr. Scudder said he had sent a letter to the Grand Jurymen urging them to do their duty. He intimated that he hoped the report might be true. Sheriff Heller said he had sold the saloon before entering upon his campaign.

AIDING HOMELESS CHILDREN

ONE YEAR'S WORK OF THE AID SOCIETY.

In Its Industrial Schools Thousands of Boys and Girls Were Taught—Homes and Lodgings.

The Children's Aid Society held its annual meeting in the Directors' room at the Third National Bank yesterday afternoon. President D. Willis James was in the chair, and there was a full attendance of the Trustees.

Secretary C. Loring Brace presented a report of the work of the society during the year. Referring to the overcrowded condition of the public schools in the poorer districts of the city, where thousands of children were refused admission, Mr. Brace says:

"The evil has grown to such proportions that at last the community is awakened to it, and during the last year there has been an earnest movement toward better conditions. New school buildings have been constructed by the Board of Education, and more are proposed. These will afford school room for many children, but the construction of these buildings is necessarily slow, while the increase in the ranks of the neglected children by immigration, as well as by the natural birth rate, will more than keep pace with these efforts.

"For the present and, no doubt, for years to come, our society must put forth its utmost efforts to cope with this menacing condition. Our twenty industrial schools are crowded with children who but for our organization would grow up without training of any kind, and during the year 13,302 children were taught. This is an enormous work, and has been managed with the utmost economy consistent with the advanced methods of primary education and manual training.

Character of the Training.

"Our industrial schools, beginning with little ones in the kindergartens, take the children through the primary grades under faithful teachers, supervised by our Superintendent, who is a man of large experience and high ideals in educational and manual training methods. Under his care our schools have become the equal of any. Special classes to influence confirmed truants, working in co-operation with the truant agents of the Board of Education, have been established with most interesting results; and during the year nearly 2,000 children have been prepared for and transferred to the public schools, and their places in our schools taken by other children who were idling in the streets.

"Of the utmost importance also to the community are our evening schools, where older boys and girls who work during the day are attracted to spend the evening. These schools differ from the regular evening schools of the Public School Board in that they are designed to get hold of and influence a more irresponsible and unrestrained class of young people. A certain amount of entertainment is combined with the regular educational work, together with most useful classes in cooking, sewing, and dressmaking.

"The kindergartens connected with the twenty industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society have proved themselves of the utmost value in attracting little children from the streets and interesting them in school work. There are in our kindergartens 1,600 children, with forty-three trained teachers.

No Room for 65,000 Children.

"The census returns show that there are in this city 65,000 children of school age who cannot be received in school for want of room. It is of the utmost importance that these children be cared for; they are at the age when habits of industry or of idleness are acquired, and these habits once acquired, tend to remain with the child through life."

Since the formation of the society, in 1853, it has sent to homes in the West and South and in foreign countries, where employment was found for them, 106,259 persons. Of this whole number, 91,473 were children—55,714 being boys and 35,759 girls; 42,283 were orphans, 19,730 had both parents living, 6,662 a father only, 13,014 a mother only, and of 9,784 the parentage was unknown.

The Kensico Farm School has proved a success. Of the 373 boys who have been placed there, only 126 have failed, while 213 have been trained and placed in homes in the country. During the years the five boys and the two girls' lodging houses have sheltered 5,830 boys and girls. Many of them have been induced to return to their homes, and employment has been found for a great many of them.

Six agents in this city are engaged in the work of securing homes in the country for destitute and homeless children, besides several who reside in the West, and are called upon as occasion arises. In relation to this work, Secretary Brace says:

"In the small towns and among the farmers of the Western States we find a spirit of humanity and kindness to these homeless children. They are welcomed with true Western generosity and hospitality; they are taken into the homes as members of the families and treated with the utmost patience and care; they are given the same education and the same opportunity to get on in life as the children of those communities.

Eight Out of Ten Do Well.

"As a result, we find our children who are now grown to manhood and womanhood in all walks of life. They are farmers, bankers, merchants, lawyers, ministers, and professional men. A few of our children have to be brought back by our agents for restlessness or bad behavior, but eight out of ten of those placed in homes do well. When we consider what these children are, and but for these efforts the hopelessness of their future, we are able to a limited degree to understand the extent of this divinely inspired work.

"Our success in these labors is due to the painstaking care in which the work is done. Our agents are men of experience and of a nobility of character which is in sympathy with the responsibilities they have assumed. Every home is visited, and the character and standing of the proposed foster parents are looked into before the agreement with the person who takes the child is signed.

"The right to remove a child at any time is reserved by the society, and when the visiting agent comes he sometimes finds it necessary to make a change. Every child is visited a few months after it is placed, and then annually, or oftener if necessary, by our agents, and supervision is also had by local committees."

Costs $13.50 Per Child.

The total number for whom homes and employment have been found by the society during last year was 2,256; the total cost for railroad fares, clothing, food, salaries, &c., was $30,358.70; the average cost to the public accordingly, for each person sent, was $13.50. Any child placed in an asylum or poorhouse costs nearly $140 a year. The number who were accommodated at the Summer Home was 6,254, and the net expense, deducting cost of construction, was $8,403.75. The number of mothers and babies at the Summer Home, Coney Island, during the Summer was 6,132; the expenses, less cost of construction, were $7,804.60.

The annual expense of the twenty-one industrial schools and twelve night schools, for salaries, rents, food, clothing, books, fuel, &c., was $140,873.25; which sum, divided by 6,406, the average number in daily attendance, makes $21.99 the annual cost of each child.

In the lodging houses 5,830 boys and girls were fed, sheltered, and taught during the past year at a total expense of $60,530.47. Deducting $34,672.81, being the receipts of the lodging houses, together with the cost of construction, the net running expenses was $25,857.66; dividing this by the average nightly lodgings, 493, the average cost to the public of each child for the year was $52.45. At the Farm School 213 boys were trained and placed in homes; the net running expense for the year was $8,689.35, or $40.79 the cost of training each boy.

In concluding his report, Secretary Brace pays a tribute to the memory of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt. He says that Mrs. Vanderbilt, not only during fifteen years liberally helped to support the Summer Home, but also presented a cottage to the Health Home on Coney Island for the care of mothers with their sick children. Mrs. Vanderbilt had sent more than 400 homeless children to homes in the West.

Deficit of $21,620.

The report of A. B. Hepburn, Treasurer of the society, shows that the deficit at the commencement of the present fiscal year, as shown in the last annual report, was $11,442.97. There has been paid out during the last year $373,447.59, and there has been received from all sources $351,827.13, which shows a total deficit at the close of the year of $21,620.46.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of a gift of $50,000 from William Waldorf Astor for a new building for the Avenue B school, the new structure to be a memorial to Mrs. Astor. Mrs. Joseph M. White had also given $22,000 toward an endowment for the Farm School, and $2,750 for a new laundry building at the farm.

The following officers were re-elected: D. Willis James, President; Charles E. Whitehead, Vice President; A. B. Hepburn, Treasurer, and C. Loring Brace, Secretary. The Trustees elected to serve until 1899 were D. Willis James, Douglas Robinson, A. B. Hepburn, G. E. Kissel, and Dr. George G. Wheelock.

CREDITORS OF A. B. HILTON.

List of Those Who Have Claims Against the Insolvent House.

One volume of the twelve composing the schedules of Albert B. Hilton, who did business as Hilton, Hughes & Co., is devoted to the creditors of the firm. The following amounts are due to holders of notes of Hilton, Hughes & Co., or Hilton Brothers: National Park Bank, $300,000; Chemical National Bank, $200,000; Dunn Brothers, $200,000; National Broadway Bank, $75,000; Central National Bank, $50,000; Astor Place Bank, $25,000; Charles J. Clinch, $30,000.

Of the notes, $775,000 are indorsed by Henry Hilton. He appears as a creditor for $74,579, but a foot note states that he has a claim for a much larger sum. Baring, Magoun & Co. are creditors for $199,000, on a letter of credit guaranteed by Henry Hilton. Hattie K. Hilton is a creditor for $6,952, and Stewart Denning for $8,000.

The following are the merchandise creditors whose claims exceed $3,000: Abegg & Rusch, $6,118; American Hosiery Company, $3,037; H. Aschenbach, $3,162; Ballman & Hugenberg Company, Cincinnati, $3,279; Bodentin & Kuemmerle, Philadelphia, $3,271; Bogle & Scott, $4,814; Boessneck, Broessel & Co., $3,340; Bridgeport (Conn.) Silk Company, $6,884; Thomas Bradford & Co., Boston, $6,945; John Bromley & Sons, Philadelphia, $5,012; James George D. Bromley, Philadelphia, $6,279; H. B. Claflin Company, $7,723; Darragh & Smail, $3,059; Folimer, Clogg & Co., $5,429; Fong, Lin & Co., $3,194; Headley & Farmer Company, $9,340; A. D. Juilliard & Co., $4,515; T. J. Keveney & Co., $7,741; Roxbury Carpet Company, Boston, $5,994; Rogers & Hamilton Company, Waterbury, Conn., $3,126; Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $3,005; Spielman & Co., $6,634; Warren E. Smith & Co., $3,372; William Smith & Son, $15,137; Sullivan, Drew & Co., $3,002; Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., $10,069; Tefft, Weller & Co., $45,722; F. Vietor & Achelis, $8,689; Western Wheel Works, $3,094; Metropolitan Dispatch Company, $3,811; Leir F. Harrison, $3,135; Horace Ingersoll, $8,304. There are 140 foreign creditors.

Assignee George M. Wright filed a bond of the American Surety Company for $800,000, which was approved yesterday.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

Furs, Japanese Wares, Woolens, and Wraps Disposed Of.

Auction sales were held by Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, Underhill & Scudder, and Field, Chapman & Fenner, at their salesrooms, yesterday. J. C. Wilmerding, who sold for his firm, disposed of a quantity of fur garments and 100 cases of Japanese goods—Awata vases and Koros. For the latter good prices were obtained.

H. Scudder sold for his firm about 1,000 pieces of heavy woolens and worsteds of all kinds and sizes. They brought comparatively low prices, as the open Winter has made but a slight demand for them.

James Williams, for Field, Chapman & Fenner, sold housekeeping linens, velvets, hosiery, underwear, cloaks, jackets, miscellaneous dry goods, and pearl buttons. Fair prices were obtained.

HEIGHT OF CITY BUILDINGS.

Report on the Subject to be Made to the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade and Transportation has a special committee which is considering the question of the advisability of limiting the height of new buildings in this city. The committee is to hold its next meeting Friday afternoon.

It is composed of these gentlemen: G. Waldo Smith of Smith & Sills, wholesale grocers; Charles T. Wills, builder; Richard Deeves, builder; John H. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company, and Simon Sterne, lawyer.

The committee has been instructed to present its views in a report, copies of which will be distributed as soon as possible.

He Favors College Athletics.

Dr. J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of the College in Columbia University, spoke to an enthusiastic mass meeting of Columbia graduates and undergraduates yesterday. He declared himself in favor of athletics, saying that "they constitute a good influence for morality and are most potent agencies for the attainment of perfect manhood." He said he would do all in his power to promote pure sport in the university. The elections resulted as follows: Manager of '97 'Varsity crew—J. L. Fearing, Law; Treasurer—A. A. Fowler, '99; Manager of '97 track team—T. Higginson, '98; Treasurer—A. Armstrong, '98; Manager of cycle team—A. Bostwick, '97; Treasurer, J. T. Williams, '98.

Sugar Works Will Shut Down.

The Williamsburg works of the American Sugar Refining Company will shut down for ten days, beginning to-morrow night. This means that 4,000 men will have no work until Dec. 6. The officers of the company say that this cessation of activity is simply a periodical shut-down. Advantage is taken of the Thanksgiving holidays to clean up and overhaul machinery. None of the refineries are to be closed permanently.

Evacuation Day Celebration.

The flag will be raised at the Battery at sunrise this morning, in celebration of Evacuation Day, by Christopher R. Forbes, great-grandson of Sergt. John Van Arsdale, of Revolutionary fame. The Anderson Zouave Veterans, and other military organizations are expected to assist in the ceremony.

Will Continue the Organization.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee of Hudson County, held Monday night, it was decided to continue the organization and take part in the charter election in April. The party will nominate candidates for Mayor, Aldermen, and Water Commissioners.

FOR NEW HALL OF RECORDS

INTERESTED PERSONS WILL APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment Takes Action—Real Estate Lawyers Have Combined for an Aggressive Campaign.

It seems likely that the new Hall of Records in a short time will be an assured fact. Every department having anything to do with municipal buildings has condemned the present Register's office, in City Hall Park, as unsafe and antiquated.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at its Monday meeting, unanimously authorized the Corporation Counsel to prepare a bill for the Legislature, empowering the city to acquire a new site for the building. Power was also given to the Sinking Fund Commission to construct and equip the building when it is finished.

Real estate lawyers will not let the matter rest if they can help it. They will combine to urge speedy action. A large number of them were present at the dinner given by S. Stanwood Menken, at the Reform Club, Monday night for the purpose of perfecting the organization.

Mr. Menken was chosen temporary Chairman, and Thomas H. Baskerville Secretary.

In his opening remarks the Chairman recited the history of previous vain efforts to have the old Register's office in City Hall Park abandoned and a new building erected. The details of these movements were given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sunday morning. Mr. Menken also submitted the report of Sanitary Engineer Charles Wingate, in which the building was condemned. The return of the March Grand Jury also was read. One portion of this return says:

Menace to Vital Interests.

"It is incredible that the authorities should have allowed such a condition of affairs to have remained so long a menace to vital interests, and if the people of this city and county suffer it longer to endure they but invite catastrophe."

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the safe preservation of the records of all instruments affecting titles to real estate in this city is of the greatest importance, and the destruction of such records by fire would work irreparable loss, and cause untold confusion, and

"Whereas, the present Register's Office or Hall of Records in this city, by reason of its age, faulty construction, inadequate space, inflammable nature, and poor sanitary condition is totally unfit and unsafe to be the repository of such valuable records, and

"Whereas, in the other large cities of the United States the real estate records are kept in fireproof buildings, specially adapted for the purpose,

Want a Fireproof Building.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that this association take such action as may be necessary to secure the speedy erection of a new fireproof municipal building in this city, adapted to safely preserve the rapidly accumulating records affecting titles to real estate, and for the convenient examination of the same, and commensurate with the growing needs of so large a city; and to that end that a committee of nine members be appointed by the President to confer with the city and State authorities and take such further action as they may deem advisable for the accomplishment of the above purpose; and be it

"Further resolved, that the members of the Bar of the City of New-York, individually, the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York, the Real Estate Exchange of the City of New-York, and all other associations and individuals interested in this movement be urged to co-operate to secure the requisite action on the part of the proper authorities authorizing and directing the erection of a new municipal building for the safe preservation of such records."

The following gentlemen were present: Eugene A. Philbin, John Weber,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
J. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have modified the plan and agreement of October 16, 1896, and filed such modification with the Central Trust Company of New-York, reference to which is hereby made.

Under the modified plan, holders of the certificates representing Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. bonds will not receive 25 per cent. of their holdings in preferred Stock of the new company, but the new Refunding Bonds to be issued to them will bear six per cent. interest instead of five per cent., and they will receive $50 per bond in new Preferred Stock in addition to $37.50 in cash paid on deposit of bonds as mentioned below.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, under said agreement and modification, on or before November 30, 1896.

The holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities. Copies of agreement and modification may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
NEW-YORK, November 19, 1896.

The undersigned committee, representing holders of Consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds, approve the above-mentioned agreement and modification, and advise and request holders of Consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds to deposit the same thereunder.

E. ROLLINS MORSE,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
HENRY K. POMROY,
Committee.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Counsel.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Preferred and Common Stock.

Referring to the advertisement dated October 10, 1896, notice is hereby given that stockholders electing to avail of the privilege of subscription to the new Common Stock of the proposed new corporation will be required to make their cash payments as follows, viz.: 20 per cent. on December 15, 1896, and the balance in four monthly payments of 20 per cent. each on the 15th day of each succeeding month, until the whole amount of cash subscriptions has been paid.

This will require payment on December 15 of $150 on each 100 shares of old Preferred Stock and $50 on each 100 shares of old Common Stock.

Payments so made will be indorsed on Central Trust Company receipts issued under the agreement of October 10, 1896.

The right of stockholders to avail of the privilege of subscription will expire on November 30, 1896.

New-York, November 23, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R.R. Co.

The time for deposit of bonds in the Central Trust Co., New-York, and the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, having expired November 18th, and over NINETY-SIX PER CENT. of the whole issue having been deposited, the outstanding bondholders are hereby notified that further deposits will be received to December 1st next on payment of a penalty of one-half of one per cent. on the face value thereof.

CHARLES PARSONS, Chairman,
15 Broad St., New-York.
WILLIAM LUMMIS, 40 Wall St., New-York.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York.
CHARLES R. BATT, Nat. Security Bank, Boston.
PHILIP V. R. ELY, 28 State St., Boston.
JOHN M. GRAHAM, Boston.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bear raiders still pegging away, but accomplishing nothing beyond fractional changes. Money on call from 2 to 3 per cent.

Half a dozen stocks changed their quotations yesterday as much as 1 per cent. Just one was a decline.

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Yet all day long the organized Stock Exchange raiders kept up their hammering campaign. They failed to produce any new sensations, not even a Spanish war started. Their activity had an attending air of anxiety, and indications ordinarily trustworthy have now all gone wrong, if it is not soon disclosed that some of these bear plungers have been slyly slipping to cover.

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Even the long list of trifling fractional changes yesterday were, in a majority of cases, advances. For a speculative combination, boasting so much, the present crowd of bear operators accomplish little. There is more jubilation among them over a decline of one-eighth of 1 per cent. than their old-time predecessors used to evince over a panic.

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The existence of the short interest is no longer a matter to be questioned. Evidences of it are abundant. It is not all in the high-priced stocks, either. It is in the low-priced ones. It is in Burlington, also in Reading. It is in Manhattan, also in General Electric. It is in Chicago Gas, also in Cordage. No stock is low enough to be without a short interest of its own.

***

A not unusual incident happened in the market for Leather Trust stocks. A dividend being declared, the quotation for preferred stock fell between 3 and 4 points. This dividend has been long promised. It was forecast as likely to be 2½ or 3 per cent., but it turned out to be 1. Insiders say this is conservatism. That is rather playful phraseology, in view of the fact that the preferred stock now has unpaid accumulated dividends aggregating millions of dollars.

***

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, and the 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ¼, and the 4s, 1907, registered, ⅛. The sales were: $4,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110@110¼; $15,000 do, coupon, at 110¼; $107,500 4s, 1925, coupon, at 110⅝@110⅞@110¾.

***

In State bonds, $1,500 Louisiana Consolidated 4s sold at 96.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf..	½	Consolidated Gas....	1¾
At., T. & S. F., all in. paid.....	½	Great Northern pf...	2
At., T. & S. F. pf., Wh. issue.....	½	Laclede Gas.....	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio....	½	Lake Shore.....	1½
Brooklyn R. T.....	½	Louis. & N. sh.....	⅝
Cal. & Hecla C., 3d in. paid.....	⅝	N. Pac. pf., Wh. iss.	¾
Col., H. V. & Tol....	⅛	St. P. & Omaha....	1
		Southern Ry.....	½
		Southern Ry. pf....	⅝
		Tenn. Coal & Iron...	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Illinois Central.....	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
L., N. A. & Chicago.	⅝	U. P., D. & Gulf..	½
L., N. A. & C. pf..	⅝	U. S. Leather.....	⅝
Manhattan	⅛	U. S. Leather pf....	2⅜
National Lead.....	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Cent. Pac. 6s, 1898..1		Nor. Pac. Term. 1st..1	
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st.1		Ore. Imp. 1st.....1	
M., L. S. & W. 1st, Michigan 1½		Peoria & East. 1st..2	
Nor. Pac. 3d, c., t. r.1		Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st.2	
Nor. Pac. con., t. r..1¼		West. Union, col. tr. 5s 1	

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper: Rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for highest grade indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good single names, four to six months to run.

Clearing House exchanges, $125,448,445; balances, $6,779,771; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $618,186.

Money on call in London, 3@3½, closing at 3 per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3¾ per cent., closing at 3⅝ for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange easier. Posted rates, ½c lower, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾@4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.86@4.86¼ for demand, $4.86¼@4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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The entire West, apparently, is better supplied with currency than it has been at this season for years past. The South has asked for very little currency, although the movement of cotton continues liberal. Offers to purchase New-York exchange in Memphis with currency this week brought the reply that the banks there were well supplied with currency and had no surplus New-York exchange. At St. Louis exchange is at a premium, though the export movement of grain has been reported large. In Kansas City the same conditions are reported. Chicago has been shipping large quantities of grain forward, but New-York exchange is at a premium almost high enough to send the currency at the same time the grain goes. Minneapolis and Duluth and the entire Northwest are rather inclined to send currency eastward than West, though a liberal grain movement continues, and, as far as can be learned, there has been no heavy movement of merchandise westward as yet. As a result the plethora of currency in the West and scarcity of New-York exchange at this season of the year is an unexplainable mystery to local bankers, particularly under existing circumstances. Cincinnati banks several times during the past week shipped currency to New-York. New-York exchange rules steady, and yesterday between banks trades were reported at 60c, 70c, and 75c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 52¼; Atchison, ⅝, to 15⅝; New-York Central, ⅝, to 98½; St. Paul, ⅜, to 78¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37¾; Erie, ⅛, to 16¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 15¾. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 97½. Canadian Pacific sold at 59½. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111⅛, for money and 111¼ for the account.

BETTER TIMES SURE TO COME.

President William W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, regarding the financial situation:

"The hesitation shown by the security market is not to be especially wondered at. We are only having a reaction, and a small one at that. Compared with what was expected by the most sanguine previous to the election, stocks may not be high enough, but when we look back for a month or two, we find that securities have appreciated considerably.

"Take St. Paul, for instance. Some time previous to the election, I heard several of the very confident ones say that they expected the stock to sell at 85 if McKinley was elected. St. Paul is now selling at 76, and has been around 80. Every one's hopes may not have been realized, but 76 for the stock shows a very material advance over the quotations of only a short time ago.

"The trouble is that Wall Street expected too much, and is dissatisfied because its most sanguine expectations have not been immediately fulfilled.

"Last Saturday's bank statement is a good evidence of the general feeling. It showed very plainly the new confidence which is inducing people to part with their hoardings. I expect to see money continue to come out, and I think the future bank statements will give plenty of evidence of the changed conditions.

"I do not believe you will see stock market quotations go much lower, if any. The market has not been really declining. It has been halting and sagging. The declines have not amounted to very much. I think stocks are going to advance before very many more days. With business improving, and a plentitude of money, we should see higher prices for securities."

IN THE BOND MARKET.

Mr. F. J. Lisman, the well-known investment broker, said yesterday, in discussing the bond market:

"Demand for investment securities is steadily on the increase. Ever since the election there has been an inquiry that has gradually grown larger and wider in its scope. And there are very few good securities on the market. People who have bonds are holding them.

"The heaviest demand is for the gilt-edged securities. Bonds of a more speculative character—those which usually follow the course of the stock market—are being considerably dealt in, but the purely investment securities are the ones most in demand.

"I see no reason why the bond market should not continue to improve steadily. From present indications there will be a gradual growth in the confidence of investors and a corresponding increase in demand.

"Hoarded money is coming out on all sides; natural conditions are improving; business is reviving in all parts of the country, and the public is rapidly regaining its old confidence. These factors considered, there seems to be only one prospect for the future—general improvement and better times.

"Before the first of the new year, I expect to see the prices for investment securities considerably higher than they now are. With business improvement, the demand for bonds must keep on increasing, and the disposition to sell will become small indeed. You will see prices advance, and you will see an active bond market."

FOREIGN CAPITAL'S EFFECTS.

Says The Chicago Tribune:

"The influx of foreign capital is one of the gratifying features of the present situation. The amount of money that has been put at the disposal of American institutions by foreign capitalists is already large, and there is likely to be a still further increase shown. There is now in prospect in Chicago the completion of a deal which will mean the investment of £500,000 ($2,500,000) of English capital in a concern which is distinctly Western in character. All of these enterprises mean an increase in business in collateral lines. The opening of a mining enterprise would mean not only the employment of men, but orders for machinery, material, and supplies, which would have its effect upon several lines of trade. While one particular enterprise might cut small figure in the general business situation, a general awakening of industry must follow the carrying on of all the deals which are in prospect for the immediate future. The building of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad means orders to iron men, to car builders, to the manufacturers of electrical machinery, and means not only the employment of a considerable force of men while building is going on, but also the employment of others when the road is in operation. Its completion will have an effect upon the value of real estate in the sections of the city which it traverses and in other ways will its effect be felt."

OUTLOOK IN COLORADO.

William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs write:

"Evidences continue to multiply of the improvement in general conditions throughout the United States. On all sides confidence and courage are taking the place of distrust and timidity. Money rates have quickly regained their normal level. Restored confidence has brought a largely increased demand for investment securities, and these have scored substantial advances in the face of continued selling for foreign account. That the era of prosperity for which the country waited so long has now been fairly entered upon there can be little doubt.

"Compared with the period immediately following the election, the last week in Colorado Springs has been somewhat disappointing. The market has been much less active; prices, with some notable exceptions, have been barely maintained at the decline noted in our last letter. But considering the fact that the East has given it little support, and that heavy selling for foreign account has continued uninterruptedly, the market has been remarkably steady. As regards the Eastern investor, it is but reasonable to expect that he should first set in order his more immediate affairs, thrown out of adjustment by the long period of financial disorder through which we have been passing, before turning his attention to affairs at a distance. That these—and we are now referring in particular to Colorado gold mining investments—will claim this attention in due time there can be no manner of doubt, for the very good reason that the tempting opportunities they present cannot long remain unseized. The heavy and continuous foreign selling, which has been an important market factor during the last week, is a result of the demoralized condition of the English and Continental markets, and in particular of the ruinous fall in Kaffirs. While the immediate effect upon our mining market of this unfortunate state of affairs is unfavorable, its ultimate effect will, we believe, be advantageous, since a certain amount of foreign capital will here seek the profitable engagement elsewhere denied.

"The week in Cripple Creek has been marked by continued activity and advance. Beyond any doubt the output for October exceeded that of any previous month in the history of the district, while that for November promises to rise considerably above this high-water mark. Development is everywhere in progress, and the general outlook has never been more favorable."

FEAR OF LEGISLATION.

Concerning the apprehension in business circles over the talk of tariff changes, a Boston financier writes:

"Business men dread legislation, which is aimed at the foundations of business, and dread discussion, which is disturbing to confidence. They could wish that Mr. Hanna would say less about protective tariffs and currency reform. They could wish that the currency and the tariff might be taken out of politics, or, at least, let alone until business got a good start. They sigh for a fixed basis of business operations. Their prayer cannot be answered at once, but may be in a way after a while. It is a great undertaking for a nation of 70,000,000 people to learn the best way to govern itself. The fact that the Nation can emerge from a political contest like that just ended, a contest whose outcome carried disappointment to nearly half the voters, and resume the routine of life as if nothing unusual had happened, is an earnest of ability to govern wisely in good time. Given time, and good laws will bring good business and a prosperous and happy people.

"The fruits of the late election have as yet been harvested in a small way only. Other and greater fruits will follow, but not all in a single season."

ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND.

The reorganization of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, which has been hanging fire for such a long time, shows signs of getting well under way within a few weeks. An announcement has been issued to the holders of the bonds and stock, notifying them of the approach of the time for paying the assessments and of the penalties attached to neglect of the same.

The reorganization plan provides for an assessment of 6 per cent. in cash on each $1,000 of second mortgage income bonds, for which 12 per cent. in trust certificates for the first preferred stock of the new company will be given, and 3 per cent. in cash on stock, for which 6 per cent. in trust certificates of the first preferred stock of the new company will be given.

The assessments are payable in two equal installments; the first on depositing the stock, on or before Dec. 10, and the second on or before Dec. 22. A failure to pay the second installment will operate as a forfeiture of the first.

The stock and bonds may be deposited with the Central Trust Company of New-York; the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or Messrs. Melville Fickus of London.

A syndicate has been formed to underwrite the payment of assessments and carrying into effect the provisions of the plan.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
COLUMBUS STREET RAILWAY—			
2d week Nov.....	10,569	10,962	10,239
From Jan. 1.....	547,476	542,878	491,538
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Nov.....	$101,080	$79,650	$105,523
From July 1.....	1,541,913	1,326,413	1,650,430
From Jan. 1.....	2,963,489	2,854,372	3,145,171
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	497	497	497
3d week Nov.....	80,723	36,183	35,907
From July 1.....	661,330	737,795	672,070
From Jar. 1.....	1,982,054	1,473,278	1,492,225
NORTH SHORE TRACTION, (LYNN & BOSTON)—			
2d week Nov....	22,938	21,645	20,018
From Jan. 1.....	1,273,659	1,243,063	1,127,509
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,431
2d week Nov.....	400,889	548,229	465,416
From July 1.....	5,672,417	9,433,008	8,151,263
From Jan. 1.....16,484,640		16,532,370	14,547,453
RIO GRANDE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	517
3d week Nov.....	$53,260	$55,700	$41,100
From July 1.....	1,015,190	1,078,290	914,225
From Jan. 1.....	2,122,116	2,121,062	1,881,435
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week Nov.....	$178,070	$184,219	$205,575
From July 1.....	2,800,350	2,708,240	3,278,914
From Jan. 1.....	5,676,723	5,869,384	6,208,891
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
3d week Nov.....	$235,501	$259,624	$256,089
From July 1.....	5,010,455	5,540,338	4,951,072
From Jan. 1.....10,750,302		11,273,357	10,279,050
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week Nov.....	$23,342	$32,811	$26,164
From July 1.....	524,378	604,871	573,977
From Jan. 1.....	1,176,007	1,205,111	1,100,859
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for September—			
Gross earnings...	98,992	141,490	131,646
Op. expenses.....	66,373	99,347	86,238
Net earnings.....	32,619	42,143	45,408
From July 1—			
Gross earnings...	328,011	456,733	428,041
Op. expenses.....	227,940	310,302	268,614
Net earnings.....	95,071	146,431	159,427
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	1,013,595	1,034,945	884,209
Op. expenses.....	723,658	727,290	635,542
Net earnings.....	289,937	307,655	248,667
NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings...	232,075	220,771	210,219
Op. expenses.....	124,108	122,119	126,820
Net earnings.....	107,967	98,652	83,399
From July 1—			
Gross earnings...	825,153	786,719	683,686
Op. expenses.....	456,142	449,670	470,686
Net earnings.....	369,011	337,049	213,000
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	1,857,098	1,862,312	1,573,405
Op. expenses.....	1,048,752	1,161,038	1,037,102
Net earnings.....	808,346	700,674	536,306

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The local market was dull and heavy, with some long stock coming out on the decline. The feature of the session was the weakness in the traction stocks, led by Union, which opened at 10¼, and declined to 9¾, the lowest at which it has ever sold, with a rally of ¼, to 10, at the close. When Union was weakest, it was announced that President P. A. B. Widener of the Philadelphia Traction Company had resigned, and this was followed by a decline to 66¼. Electric and People's fours sympathized, declining to 69⅞. Later, it was announced that Mr. Widener's retirement was due entirely to a personal desire to be relieved of the responsibilities of the office, and that the former Secretary and Treasurer had succeeded him. This was more favorably received, and was followed by a rally in Philadelphia to 66¾, at which it closed, a net decline of ½. Electric and People's fours closed at 70, a decline to-day of 1 per cent. The unlisted specialties were all depressed, in sympathy with the other market, and closed at declines of ¾ in Welsbach, ½ in Heat preferred, ¼ in Storage common, and ⅛ in Heat common. The strong spot was United Gas Improvement, which has been steadily absorbed around 72 and advanced ½, to 72½, on the absence of any stock for sale. The balance of the list was featureless, except Lehigh Valley, which sold down to 32. At the close the general market was irregular.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	2	..	½	1
Baltimore Traction.....	17½	17¾	17½	17¾
Cambria	43¾	44	43¾	44
Choctaw	7½	7¾	7⅝	7¾
Con. Trac. stock.....	25	25½	25	26
Electric Storage.....	29	29½	29	29½
Electric Storage pf.....	31	32	31¼	32
Electro-Pneumatic	..	⅝	..	½
Heatonville	..	52	..	52
Heatonville pf.....	..	60	60	..
Hunt & B. T.....	24	..	24	..
Hunt. & B. T. pf.....	50	51	50	..
Indianapolis	18	20	19	20
Ins. Co. of N. A.....	22	22½	22¼	23½
Lehigh Navigation	42	43	42	43
Lehigh Valley.....	31⅞	32	32¼	32⅝
Metropolitan Traction..	109	110	109	109½
Northern Central.....	66	67	67	..
Northern Pacific.....	14⅜	15¼	15	15¼
Northern Pacific pf.....	26¼	25⅜	25	25¼
Pennsylvania	52⅞	53⅜	52⅝	52⅞
Penn. Light, H. & P....	13	13¼	13¼	13½
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	20	20¼	20½	21
Penn. Steel	..	39	..	39
Penn. Steel pf.....	..	70	..	70
Philadelphia Traction....	66⅝	66¾	67½	67¼
Philadelphia & Erie....	17½	..	17½	20
Reading	15½	15 3-16	15¼	15 5-16
Union Traction	10	10¼	10	10¼
United Cos. of N. J.....	237	238	236½	..
United Gas Imp.....	72⅜	72¾	72	72½
W. N. Y. & P.....	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Welsbach	52	52¾	52½	53
Welsbach of Canada....	2⅝	2½	2¼	2½
Welsbach Commercial....	..	25	..	27
Welsbach Commercial pf.	65	..	65	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s.....	..	76	75	80
N. J. Con. 5s.....	85⅝	85¾	85⅝	85¾
Newark Pass. 6s.....	104½	..	104¼	104½
People's Trac. 4s.....	94½	96½	94½	95
Union Trac. 4 p. c.....	69¼	70	70¾	71

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.....	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s.....	108	109
American Bank Note.....	41	..
American Surety Company.....	190	200
American Typefounders' Company	36	38½
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106	..
Atlantic Trust (new).....	175	..
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company....	164	170
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.....	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d.....	103	104¼
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated.....	7	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s....	99	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st.....	105	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77	80
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Central & South American Telegraph.	117	120
Central Cross-Town.....	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol 5s.....	88½	90
Central Park, North & East River....	155	165
Central Park N. & E. River 7s.....	1030	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock..	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock....	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock.....	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock.....	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey.....	17	..
Consolidated Ice pf.....	75	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock...	90	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	100	102
Continental National Bank.....	133	..
Continental Trust.....	168	175
‡Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.....	98	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R....	..	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s.....	111½	113
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip..	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn.....	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	325	345
Ensley Land Company.....	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New-York.	210	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company....	750	760
Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	84	85½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s.....	85	..
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	55	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	111	114
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d..	58	..
Fourth National Bank	172	185
Gallatin National Bank.....	300	325
Garfield National Bank.....	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph.....	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	63
Grand Rapids Gas 1st.....	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company.....	400	..
Hide & Leather National Bank.....	90	95
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	..	82
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds....	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	25	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s..	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	50	..
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	91	95
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank.	530	550
‡Indianapolis Gas stock.....	128	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st.....	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	73	..
International Ocean Telegraph.....	103	..
Iron Steamboat.....	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Journeay & Burnham pf.....	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock...	4	7
Kings County Traction	..	43½
Knickerbocker Trust Company	175	183
Knickerbocker Ice Company.....	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock.....	83	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	84	..
Lawyers' Surety Company.....	100	..
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 6s....	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock..	63	66
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.....	76	..
Lorillard Company pf.....	102½	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s..	100	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock.....	9½	14
‡Madison Square Garden 2d.....	60	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.....	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company.....	145	160
Mechanics' National Bank.....	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907.....	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915.....	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company.....	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	107	..
Metropolitan Trust.....	800	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company....	14	17
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	55	60
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds....	86	90
Mutual Gas Company of New-York....	243	255
National Citizens' Bank	125	140
National Bank of Commerce.....	201	208
National Shoe & Leather Bank.....	92	100
National Wall Paper stock.....	..	80
‡New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs.....	¾	2
New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds.....	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.....	..	2½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock....	45	46
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.....	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.....	104½	105¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols..	95	96
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	121	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock.	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock....	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d.....	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company.....	12½	..
New-York Biscuit Company.....	100	108
New-York Life Insurance & Trust....	1030	..
New-York Security & Trust.....	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)..	2	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock....	105	110
‡Northwestern Telegraph 7s.....	106	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s.....	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock.....	85	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.....	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph.....	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock.	16	17½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock.	118	123
Postal Telegraph & Cable	89	91
Pratt & Whitney.....	3	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.....	..	70
Real Estate Trust Company	163	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds.....	39	45
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st...	80	83
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common..	32	..
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.....	70	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	162
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of executors.

$5,000 Detroit & Bay City R. R. 1st Mtge. 8 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1987.
50 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. prefd.
5 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. common.
16 shs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
2 shs. Reserve Company.
$5,000 Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Trust Certfs.)
By order of administrators.
$5,000 Richmond & West Point Terminal R. R. 5 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Trust Certfs.
200 shs. Atlantic & Pacific R. R. common.
50 shs. Passaic River Bridge Land Co.
10 shs. Passaic Land Co.
100 shs. Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf R. R.
$40,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R. (Western Div.) Income Bonds, 1910.
20 shs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
50 shs. Chatham National Bank.
45 shs. United States Casualty Co.
$48,000 Kings C. El.R.R. 6 p.c. Income Bds.,1938.
$3,600 Kings Co. El.R'way 2d Mtge. Scrip Certfs.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
95 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry. Co.
12 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
160 shs. Chillicothe Water Co. of Mo.
125 shs. Paola Water Co. of Kan.
150 shs. Lawrence Water Co. of Kan.
37 shs. American Exchange Nat. Bank.
100 shs. New-York Biscuit Co. (hypd.)
50 shs. Diamond Match Co., (hypd.)
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
199 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
11 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. United States Trust Co.
$1,000 N. Y. Suburban Water Co. of Mt. Vernon, 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$9,000 N. Y. Suburban Water Co. of Mt. Vernon, 1st Mtge. Bds., 1925, 2½ p. c. to Oct., 1900, and 5 p. c. thereafter.
100 shs. Norwalk Tramway Co.
100 shs. New-Jersey Electric R'way Co.
$1,000 Real Estate Loan & Trust Co. 5½ p.c. Deb. Bond.
417 shs. Grey Bull Cattle Co. of J. C.
287 shs. Cornwall Turnpike Co.
19 shs. Lake Conewago Ice Co., Lebanon, Pa.
300 shs. Lebanon Steam Co., Pa.
1,088 shs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of Lebanon, Pa.
$12,000 Florida Publishing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
50 shs. Florida Printg. & Pub. Co.
4,235 shs. Florida Constr. Co. of Jersey City.
100 shs. National Heat & Power Co., Trenton, N.J.
570 shs. Lebanon Trust & Safe Dep. Bank.
50 shs. Penn. Invest. Co., Reading, Pa.
91 shs. Fire Brick Hot Blast Stove Co., Pa.
38 shs. York & Peach Bottom Ry. Co.
5 notes estate of John H. Lick, decd., to the order of Lickdale Iron Co., dated Catr. 1, Novr. 1, Decr. 1, & Decr. 3, 1892, & Jany. 2, 1893, amounting to $31,609.76.
400 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
391 shs. The American Distributing Co.
20 shs. Clinton Bank.
25 shs. Market & Fulton Bank.
50 shs. United States Casualty Co.
11 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos.
23 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
5 shs. Importers and Traders' Bank.
2 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. common.
$30,000 Lake Ontario & Riverside R'way Co. Consld.Mtge.6 p.c. Gold Bds.,1926,(hypothecated.)
4,069 shs. Lake Ontario & Riverside R'way Co., (hypd.)
470 shs. Marietta Run Coal & Coke Co. prefd.
9 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
62½ shs. Mount Morris Bank.
$4,000 Johnson Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
5 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. prefd.
200 shs. Porter Air Lighter Co., (hypd.)

DIVIDENDS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of
TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
($1.25 per Share)
upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 30, 1896, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 3 P. M., October 31, 1896.

All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,

40 Wall St., New-York, Nov. 12, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 30. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company.

26-28 Ferry St., New-York, Nov. 24, 1896.

A dividend of ONE DOLLAR ($1) Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable January 2, 1897.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close December 15, 1896, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 4, 1897.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company,

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1896.

The coupons of First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this company due Dec. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, No. 65 Cedar St., New-York.

GEO. H. CLUNE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the first day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

Nov. 21, 1896.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
November 20th, 1896.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, December 8th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE ELECTION of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States will be held at the rooms of the Society, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, December 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 25, 1896.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., NOV. 25, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 10 A. M., DECEMBER 26, 1896, and then opened, for constructing double set of N. C. Officers' Quarters. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids. Information furnished here. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for N. C. O. Quarters," and addressed Major W. S. Patten, Q. M.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, 537 Congress St., Portland, Me., Nov. 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals for constructing gun displacements at Fort Constitution, N. H., will be received here until 3 P. M., Dec. 10, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. A. N. DAMRELL, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, New-London, Conn., November 23, 1896. Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging in New-Haven Harbor, Housatonic, Thames, and Mystic Rivers, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, December 23, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. SMITH S. LEACH, Capt., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1,101 D. S. MORgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., October 19th, 1896.—Sealed proposals for 12,500 feet of Breakwater extension and for sand-catch pier extension, at Buffalo, N. Y., under continuous contract, will be received here until 11 A. M., November 30th, 1896, and then opened. Specifications and information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing materials and work for construction of concrete battery at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J., will be received here until 12 M., Nov. 28, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Wilmington, Del., November 20th, 1896. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for dredging in harbor at Cape Charles City, Va., will be received here until noon, December 1, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. WM. F. SMITH, U. S. Agent.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 9 PLEASANT Street, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1896.—Proposals for building Gun Battery at Hawkins Point, Md., will be received until noon, NOVEMBER 27, 1896, and then opened. For information apply to PETER C. HAINS, Col., Engrs.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 24, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14⅝	15	145	American Cotton Oil..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
55	56⅜	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
13¼	13⅜	2,901	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	30½	620	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	30⅜	30⅝	30	30½	+ ½
117¼	117½	27,850	American Sugar Refs.	118⅜	118⅝	117	117⅜	− ⅜
102	103	10	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	− ⅛
100¼	101½	105	American Tobacco.....	76¼	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝	+ ⅜
14¾	14⅞	1,330	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ½
23⅞	24	1,597	At., T. & S. F. pf....	23⅞	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
⅞	⅞	100	Atlantic & Pacific....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	120	Baltimore & Ohio.....	18	18	18	18	+ ½
10¼	10½	1,700	Bay State Gas.....	11	11¼	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	22	357	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	22	22	21¾	22	+ ⅝
92	94	127	Brooklyn Union Gas...	93	93	93	93	.....
16⅝	16⅞	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio....	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
79	79½	17,470	Chi., Bur. & Quincy....	79½	79⅝	79	79⅛	+ ⅛
75⅝	75⅞	10,610	Chicago Gas.....	76½	76⅝	75¼	75⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	75⅞	13,975	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	75⅝	76⅛	75⅝	75⅝	− ⅛
129	130	7	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	.....
104¼	104⅜	1,310	Chicago & Northw....	104⅜	105	104¼	104⅜	.....
148½	152	100	Chicago & Northw. pf.	150	150	150	150	.....
69⅜	70	2,030	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	70¼	70¼	70	70	+ ⅛
30½	32	17	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	.....
1	2	110	Colorado C. & I., Dev.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
..	..	860	Col. C. & I., Dev., pf..	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
4¾	5¼	810	C. & H. C. 3d in. pd..	4½	5⅛	4½	5	+ ⅛
18	18½	400	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
167¼	168	2,300	Consolidated Gas Co..	166¾	168	166¼	167⅜	+ ⅛
128¼	128½	155	Delaware & Hudson....	127½	129¼	127½	128½	+ ⅜
100	101	100	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	.....
16	16½	502	Erie	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
36¼	36¾	280	Erie 1st pf.....	36¼	36½	36¼	36¼	− ¼
33¼	33½	360	Evans. & T. H. pf....	49	49	49	49	.....
62¾	62⅞	16,490	General Electric.....	33¾	33¾	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
25⅞	25¼	1,115	Great Northern pf....	120½	122	120¼	122	+2
81	82	205	Harlem	287½	290	287½	290	.....
7⅛	7½	110	Illinois Central.....	95	95	95	95	− ½
16¾	17	800	Laclede Gas.....	28	28	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
86½	86⅞	495	Lake Shore.....	152½	152	152½	152½	+ ½
8¼	8½	1,305	Louis. & Nash.....	50¾	51	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅛
Sales.....		150,083	Louis., N. A. & Chi...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
			L., N. A. & Chi. pf....	2½	2½	2	2	− ⅛
			Manhattan Con.....	96¾	97	95½	95⅞	− ⅛
			Metropolitan Traction.	105	109	109	109	.....
			Mich. Penin., Car pf...	58	58	58	58	.....
			Minn. & St. Louis.....	20	20	20	20	.....
			Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	48	48	48	48	.....
			Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
			Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	28⅞	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
			Missouri Pacific.....	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
			National Lead Co.....	26¼	26¼	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
			New-Jersey Central....	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	− ⅛
			New-York Central.....	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
			N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	12½	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
			N. Y., Lack. & West...	117	117	117	117	.....
			N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
			North American.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
			N. P. pf., all in. pd....	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
			N. P. pf., wh. iss.....	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
			Ontario & Western....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
			Oregon Imp., t. r.....	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
			Pacific Mail.....	26½	26½	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
			P. & R., all in. pd....	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	− ⅛
			P., C., C. & St. Louis.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	.....
			Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	158½	158½	158½	158½	.....
			St. Paul & Omaha.....	42⅞	44	42⅞	44	+1
			Standard Gas.....	86½	86½	86½	86½	.....
			Southern Pacific.....	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	.....
			Southern Railway.....	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
			Southern Railway pf..	29⅜	30	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
			Tenn. Coal & Iron....	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
			Texas Pacific.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
			Union Pacific.....	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
			U. P., Denver & Gulf..	2½	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
			U. S. Cordage, t. r....	6¼	6¼	6	6	.....
			U. S. Cordage pf....	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
			United States Express.	45	45	45	45	.....
			United States Leather.	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
			U. S. Leather pf.....	66	66⅛	62½	62½	− 2⅜
			United States Rubber..	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
			U. S. Rubber pf.....	81½	81½	81	81	.....
			Wabash	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
			Wabash pf.....	16¾	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
			Western Union Tel....	86⅞	87	86¾	86¾	.....
			Wheeling & L. E.....	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8½	+ ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Louis & Nash cons	Oregon R & N 1st
5,000.....72½	7,000.....104	5,000.....112½
At, T & S F gen 4s	Manhattan Ry con 4s	Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000.....78⅞	4,000.....95	5,000.....77
10,000.....78¾	Mil, L S & W 1st, Mich Div	People's G & C of Chicago 2d gtd 6s
Adjustment 4s	1,000.....126½	10,000.....106½
15,000.....41⅞	Mil, L S & W ext 5s	Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
15,000.....42	1,000.....111⅞	5,000.....49¼
15,000.....41⅞	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s	5,000.....49¼
60,000.....42	5,000.....114⅝	Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
15,000.....42⅛	1,000.....114	4,000.....38
1,000.....42	H & D Div 7s	12,000.....37⅞
5,000.....42¼	2,000.....127¼	Chicago Telephone.....170 180 173 180
3,000.....42⅞	Iowa & Minn Div	Diamond M. of Ill.....181½ 182¼ 128 129
70,000.....42¼	1,000.....126	Lake St. Elev. Ry.....21½ 21¾ 21¼ 21¾
15,000.....42⅜	South Minn Div	Metropolitan Elevated...16½ 17¼ 17½ 18
12,000.....42⅜	7,000.....117⅜	Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.....14½ 15¼ 14¾ 15½
10,000.....42	Terminal 5s	Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.....34 37 36½ 38
Balt Belt 1st gtd	1,000.....112	New-York Biscuit.....58½ 58¾ 58½ 59
3,000.....92	Wis & Minn Div	North Chi. St. R. R.....226¼ 227½ 224 227
Brooklyn Elev 1st	5,000.....110¾	Street's W. S. C. L.....14½ 16 14¾ 15¼
1,000.....79½	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	West Chi. St. R. R.....96¼ 98 96¼ 98½
Brooklyn R T 5s	5,000s20F.....96¼	Western Stone.....99 99½ 99 99½
1,000.....77	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	BONDS.
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	1,000.....84	Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s...106½ 109 106½ 109
10,000.....103	Canada So 2d	C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s.....34 36 34 36
7,000.....105¾	6,000.....104½	Chi. City Ry. 4½s.....100 100½ 100 100½
18,000.....105¾	15,000.....104¾	Chi. Board of Trade 5s..102 103 103 103
50,000.....105¾	Cent of N J gen 5s	Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s...92 92¼ 92 92½
5,000.....117⅛	10,000.....104¾	Consumers' Gas L. 5s..... 82 83½
Cent Pac 6s, 1897	Cent Pac 6s, 1898	Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s.. 72½ 73 73 73½
12,000.....102¼	13,000.....103	Metropolitan Elevated 5s 63⅝ 63⅞ 62¾ 63⅞
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	Ches & Ohio con 5s	North Chi. C. R. R. 4½s. 99½ 99¾ 99½ 100
13,000.....103	7,000.....107	North C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.100 100¼ 100 100⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s	10,000.....106¾	W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.100¼ 101 100⅜ 100⅜
7,000.....107	33,000.....106⅜	W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.. 96¾ 97½ 97 98
10,000.....106¾	5,000.....107	Chicago Edison.....117½ 119 118 120
33,000.....106⅜	5,000.....106⅞	
5,000.....106⅜	1,000.....107½	
1,000.....107½	Registered	
Registered	10,000.....115½	
10,000.....104¾	2,000.....116	
42,000.....104¼	Nor Pac 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s	30,000.....117	
4,000.....88	Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	1,000.....78	
2,000.....117¼	Nor Pac col trust notes, J P M & Co certfs	
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s	32,000.....94½	
4,000.....88¾	8,000.....94⅝	
16,000.....89¼	2,000.....94⅞	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	10,000.....95	
9,000.....100½	Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented	
2,000.....101	31,000.....55⅛	
Chi G L & C Co 1st	27,000.....55	
2,000.....94¾	15,000.....55⅛	
2,000.....94½	5,000.....55¼	
5,000.....95	25,000.....55½	
Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s	Nor Pac Term 1st	
4,000.....104½	10,000.....107	
S F deb 6s, 1923, reg	5,000.....107¼	
5,000.....107	5,000.....107½	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued	
24,000.....104	10,000.....52½	
C, St P, M & O cons	5,000.....52½	
3,000.....127¾	10,000.....52¼	
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs	5,000.....52⅜	
5,000.....20	20,000.....52½	
Col & Ninth Av 1st	Nor Pac prior lien 4s, when issued	
3,000.....116¼	10,000.....85	
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s	12,000.....85¼	
1,000.....106¾	25,000.....85¼	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	12,000.....85¾	
4,000.....110½	13,000.....85½	
Erie 4s prior bonds	Ohio Southern 1st	
14,000s20F.....91¼	7,000.....96	
10,000s20F.....91¾	1,000.....96¼	
Erie gen lien 3-4s	5,000s15F.....96	
5,000.....64½	2,000.....96¼	
10,000.....64½	Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co certfs	
25,000.....64⅛	10,000.....19	
5,000.....64½	Oregon Imp 1st	
8,000.....64⅞	1,000.....86	
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	Oregon Imp Co con 5s	
10,000.....91½	1,000.....20¼	
Han & St Jo cons	20,000.....20½	
1,000s20F.....117¼	5,000.....20¼	
1,000.....117¼	20,000.....20	
Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge	Trust Co certfs	
5,500.....23	5,000.....19¾	
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	15,000.....19⅞	
2,000.....94½	Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs	
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	2,000.....110¾	
5,000.....115½	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	
Mexican Int 1st 4s	10,000.....65⅝	
5,000.....72¼	Penn Cos gtd 4½s	
8,000.....72	6,000s30F.....111¼	
Total sales.....	4,000s20F.....110½	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
650	Am. Sp. Mfg...	13⅝	13¾	13¾	13¾
20,110	Am. Sug. Refs..	118½	118⅝	117	117¼
170	At., T. & S. F..	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
3,000	Chicago Gas....	76⅛	76⅝	75¼	75¼
1,030	Chi., R. I. & P.	70¼	70¼	70	70
9,200	Chi., B. & Q...	79¾	79¾	79	79
7,810	C., M. & St. P.	75⅞	76¼	75⅝	75⅝
40	Gen. Electric..	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
2,040	Louis. & Nash..	50⅝	51⅛	50¼	50⅝
620	Manhattan	96¼	96¼	95⅝	95⅞
10	Missouri Pacific	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
10	Nor. Pac. pf..	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
30	North American.	5	5	5	5
6,360	P. & R., all in.pd.	30⅞	30⅞	30¼	30¼
60	Southern Ry....	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
30	Tenn. C. & I...	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
40	Union Pacific..	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½
120	U. S. Cordage..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,010	U.S. Leather pf.	63⅞	63⅞	62⅝	62⅝
10	West Union....	87	87	87	87
52,350					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$400	Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	77	77	77	77
12,000	A., T. & S.F.ad.4s	42	42¼	42	42¼
2,000	Nor. Pac. con..	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
2,000	Ohio Southern 1st.	96	96	96	96
3,000	U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
$23,000					

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WOODROW & LEWIS, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, December 1, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., at the Department of Docks, in the Board Room, Pier "A," Battery Place, North River, the right to fill in behind the bulkhead or river wall now built or to be built south of West 11th Street, North River.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95	...
4s, r., 1907	110	110¼
4s, c., 1907	110¼	110½
4s, r., 1925	119¾	120
4s, c., 1925	119¾	120
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113½
5s, c., 1904	113	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Adams Express	148	152
Albany & Sus	175	..
Alt. & H., t. r.	58	62
Am. Coal	125	..
Am. Express	111	113
Ann Arbor	9	12
Ann Arbor pf	23	25
Am. T. & C.	90	91
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105
Brunswick Co.	1⅛	1½
Bull., R. & P.	11	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..
Canada Southern	49	49½
Canadian Pacific	57	58½
Central Pacific	15	16¾
Chicago G. W.	5½	6
Chicago & Alton	160	..
Chi. & Alt. pf.	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	26	27
Col. H. V. & T. pf.	54	60
Com. Cable	150	..
Consol. Coal	34	..
Del., L. & W.	159	160
Den. & R. G.	12¼	13
D. & R. G. pf.	44	44¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
Erie 2d pf.	20	23
Ev. & T. H.	30	32
Erie T. & T.	63	..
Homestake	34½	..
Ill. Steel Co.	50⅝	54
Iowa Central	8	8¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	29	31
Jolliet & Chi.	155	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	8
Keok. & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	14	17
Keokuk & W.	30	45
Laclede G. pf.	70	80
L. E. & W.	18½	19½
L. E. & W. pf.	71	73
Long Island	60	70
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mexican Central	3	3¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¾	1¾
Michigan Central	90	95
Minn. Iron	60	63
Mobile & Ohio	22	23
Morris & Essex	162	167
Nat. Lead pf.	90¼	95
Nat. Lin. Oil	16⅜	16¾
National Starch	6	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	53½	65
Nat. St. 2d pf.	17½	25
New Cent. Coal	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
New-England	..	45
N. Y. & N. H.	180	183
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	30
N. Y. S. & W.	10½	11
Norfolk So.	65½	70
Nor. & West., all in. paid	11¾	12½
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	17⅜	18½
Nor. Pac., all in. paid	14⅜	15⅛
Ontario Mining	9	10
Ohio Southern	..	5
Oregon R. & N., all in. paid	20	26
Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	15	17
Penn. Coal	320	..
Peo. & East	6	9
Peo., D. & E.	2½	3
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	49	55
P. F. W. & C.	100	..
R., W. & O.	113	..
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Rens. & Sar.	186	..
St. L. S. W.	4¾	5
St. L. S. W. pf.	10½	11
St. P. & O.	1	3
St. P. & O. pf.	20	24
St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
St. P. & O. pf.	125	127
St. P. M. & M.

do, chopped, $1.50@$1.60; do, cores and skins, 1@1¼c; peaches, sun-dried, peeled, 6@8c; cherries, 10c; blackberries, 4½@6c; huckleberries, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 16c; do, sun-dried, 12½@13½c; apricots, California Royal, 9@12c; do, Moorparks, 12@15c; peaches, California, unpeeled, 6½@10c; do, peeled, 12@15c; prunes, California, 4@8c.

HOPS—Receipts for the week, 8,586 bales; exports, 6,000 bales. State, 1896, 14c; do, good to prime, 11¾@12½c; do, common to fair, 9@11c; Pacific coast, 1896, choice, 14c; do, good to prime, 12¾@13¼c; do, common to fair, 10@11c; State and Pacific coast, 1895, choice, 9c; do, common to prime, 5@8c; do, old olds, 4@6c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts from all points foot up about 50 carloads. Fowls, per lb, 7@8c; chickens, per lb, 5@6c; roosters, per lb, 4c; turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; ducks, Western, per pair, 70@85c; do, Southern, 50@60c; geese, local fattened, per pair, $1.50@$2; do, Western, $1.12@$1.37; do, Southern, $1@$1.12; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 26,315 pkgs. Ice-packed turkeys, young, dry-picked, choice, 12@12½c; do, good to prime, 11@11¾c; do, scalded, choice, 12c; do, good to prime, 11@11½c; do, culls, 7@9c; do, old, mixed weights, 11@12c; chickens, Philadelphia, selected, 13@14c; do, common to good, 9@11c; do, Western, dry-picked, fancy, 9½c; do, average prime, 8c; do, poor to fair, 7@7½c; do, scalded, choice, 8c; do, poor to fair, 7@7¼c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, average prime, 8c; do, scalded, 8c; do, poor to fair, 7@7½c; old ducks, Western, 6c; ducks, Western, choice, 12@13c; do, fair to good, 9@11c; geese, Western, prime, 10@11c; do, fair to good, 7@9c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2@$2.25. Dry-packed—Turkeys, Jersey and near-by, fancy, 14@15c; do, State and Pennsylvania, fancy, 13@14c; do, good to prime, 12@12½c; do, Western, fancy, 13c; do, good to prime, 12@12½c; do, poor to fair, 8@11c; chickens, Jersey, prime, 9@10c; do, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8½@9c; do, Western, prime, 8@8½c; do, fair to good, 7@7½c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8½@8c; do, Western, prime, 8@8½c; do, fair to good, 7@7½c; ducks, Western, fancy, 13@14c; do, fair to good, 9@12c; geese, Maryland, 10@13c; do, Western, prime, 11@12c; do, fair to good, 8@10c.

GAME—Quail, choice, per dozen, $2; do, small and Southern, 75c@$1.50; partridges, near-by, per pair, 90c@$1; do, Western, undrawn, prime, 70@80c; do, drawn, 50@60c; grouse, Western, undrawn, $1.25@$1.40; do, drawn, $1@$1.10; woodcock, fair to choice, 75c@$1; wild ducks, canvas, choice, heavy, per pair, $2.50@$3; redheads, choice, heavy, $1.50@$2; do, inferior, 25c@$1; do, Mallard, prime, 75@85c; do, blue-wing Teal, 40@50c; do, green-wing Teal, 25@30c; do, common ducks, 15@25c, rabbits, per pair, 15@25c; venison, saddles, per lb, 15@18c; do, whole deer, 10@12c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have not been excessive, but with a continued slow trade, the market has shown no improvement; finest hay is offering at 80@82½c, and best long rye straw does not exceed 90@95c, with undergrades ranging down as quoted. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@82½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@65c; do, shipping, 55@60c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, wheat, 40@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80@95c; do, short rye, 60@70c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@40c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Long Island, in bulk, per bbl, $1.25@$1.37; State, prime, per 180 lb, $1@$1.12; do, common to fair, 75@90c; do, fair to prime, per sack, 90c@$1; Jersey, fancy varieties, choice, per bbl, $1@$1.12; do, usual sorts, prime, 90c@$1; do, common to fair, 70@80c; sweet potatoes, Virginia, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; do, South Jersey, double heads, $1@$1.25; do, Virginia, large bbls, 70@80c; do, small bbls, 60@65c; brussels sprouts, per quart, 5@7c; cucumbers, Florida, fancy, per crate, $1.50@$2; do, common to fair, 75c@$1; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$3; do, red, $2.50@$3.50; cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl, $1.75; do, fair to prime, $1@$1.50; celery, per dozen stalks, 8@50c; do, flat bunches, per dozen, 75c@$1; carrots, washed, per bbl, 75c; do, unwashed, 60c; eggplants, Florida, per ½-bbl box, $1@$2; do, per bbl, $2@$4; lettuce, Eastern, per dozen, 30@50c; do, Norfolk, per ½-bbl basket, 75c@$1; onions, Eastern, white, per bbl, $2.50@$4.50; do, red, $2@$2.25; do, yellow, $1.75@$2; State and Western, yellow, per bbl, $1.25@$1.62; do, Orange County, white, per bag, $1.50@$3.50; do, red, $1.25@$2; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.62; pumpkins, per bbl, $1@$1.25; green peas, Norfolk, per ½-bbl basket, 25c@$1; parsnips, per bbl, $1@$1.25; string beans, Charleston, green, per bushel basket, $1.25@$2; do, wax, choice, $1.75@$2.25; do, poor to fair, wax, 75c@$1.25; do, Florida, wax, express, per basket, $1@$2; do, green, $1@$2; do, Florida, freight, per crate, $1@$1.50; squash, Hubbard, per bbl, 75c@$1; do, marrow, 75c@$1; turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl, 60@65c; tomatoes, Key West, fancy, per carrier, $2.50@$3; do, per crate, $1@$1.75.

NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 24.—Resin firm; strained, $1.50; good strained, $1.55. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 24½c; irregular, 24¼c. Tar firm at $1.05. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.40; soft, $2, virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 24¾c; sales, 553 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

METALS.

TIN—The market for tin was quiet, opening easy, but closed firm, with spot at $15. Foreign markets were quiet, but firm. COPPER—Light offerings were again reported, and abroad the market was firm and fairly active. The close was quiet, but firm, at $11.30@$11.50. LEAD—The market continues very firm on reports of strong demand at St. Louis, closing at $3@$3.05. SPELTER—The market was very quiet, but continues firm at $4.25.

OILS.

The market was in a condition of further weakness. Offerings of prime Summer yellow at 25c were made near the close, with 24c bid. Other grades were lower in proportion. Lard oil is steady.

SUGAR.

Prices in the London market were unchanged on both cane and beet. Cane was called dull. Java was quoted at 11s 4½d and fair refining at 10s. Beet steady. Stock of beet in the United Kingdom is 139,000 tons. The local market rules steady at unchanged prices. Refined sugar was quiet and unchanged; granulated quoted at 4⅝c.

WOOL.

WOOL—Business for the week amounts to about 500,000 lb, including about 200,000 domestic. The market is without very important changes. Domestic fleeces, No. 1, 2, and XXX, 17@20c; XX and above, 19@20c; X, 15@16c; combing, ¾-blood, 22c; combing, ¼ and ⅜ blood, 20@22c; delaine, 18@20c; coarse, 20@22c; extra pulled, 30@32c; A super pulled, 28@30c; B do, 26@27c; C do, 22@23c; No. 2 do, 17@18c; fine Territory, 8@11c; fine medium do, 10@12c; medium do, 11@13c; California, Fall, 8@10c; do Spring, 7@13c; Texas, Fall and Spring, 8@11c; do, year's growth, 10@11c; Australian, 20@27c; Cape, 14@17c; Montevideo, 15@16c; South American, pulled, 27@29c; Canada combing fleece, 22@23c; Canada combing, pulled, 22@23c; English wools, 24@26c; Cape and Natal, 14@17c.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The sixth series of wool sales opened to-day. There was a fair attendance of buyers, including a number of American operators, and the competition was spirited. The prices obtained were from 5@7½ per cent. in advance of the closing prices of the last series.

The sales were conducted by Charles Balme & Co., Helmuth, Schwartze & Co., and Jacomb, Son & Co. The offerings comprised 11,483 bales, consisting of new clip, which was in a heavy condition all round. Compared with the closing prices of the last series, good greasy merinos were from 5 to 7½ per cent. higher; greasy Queensland and South Australia merinos, 5 per cent.; crossbreds from ½ to 7½ per cent.; Cape of Good Hope snow-whites from ½d to 1d, and greasy ¼d. French and home buyers purchased freely, and German buyers fairly. A quantity of good greasy was taken for America. The following are the sales and the prices obtained: New South Wales, 2,200 bales—Scoured, 10½@2 1s 3d; do, locks and pieces, 9½d@1s 2d; greasy, 5½@9d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@7½d. Queensland, 2,600 bales—Scoured, 1s@1s 3d; do, locks and pieces, 9½d@1s 2d; greasy, 6½@8d; do, locks and pieces, 5d. Victoria, 2,700 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 4d; greasy, 5½@10d; do, locks and pieces, 5@8d. South Australia, 1,300 bales—Scoured, 1s 2d; greasy, 4½@9d; do, locks and pieces, 4@4½d. New-Zealand, 1,900 bales—Scoured, 6¼@11¼d; do, locks and pieces, 5¾@9½d; greasy, 5d@1s; do, locks and pieces, 4¾@6¾d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,100 bales—Scoured, 6½d@1s 4½d; greasy, 5¼@7½d; do, locks and pieces, 4d. Cable advices from New-Zealand show that sales have opened there. The offerings comprise 6,000 bales, 500 bales of which were withdrawn. Crossbreds declined from ½d to 1d. The new clips are good, and generally above the average.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24.

BEEVES—Receipts, 48 cars, or 779 head—34 cars for export alive, 13 cars for a west side slaughterer, and 1 car for the market. No trading. Feeling steady. City-dressed native beef firm at 6½@8½c per lb for ordinary to choice quality.

CALVES—Receipts, 204 head, making, with the stock held over yesterday, 480 head on sale, mainly Western. Very little trading and feeling dull. Fair to prime veals sold at $6@$7 per 100 lb; a few grassers at $2.50; no Westerns sold, and fully 5 cars carried over. Dressed calves dull at 7½@10c for city-dressed veals, 7@9c for city-dressed, 5@6c for little calves, and 4@5c for dressed grassers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 6 cars, or 1,211 head, all for the market. Very little inquiry to-day for either sheep or lambs, although sellers were holding at steady prices. Three cars unsold. Good Ohio sheep sold at $3.25 per 100 lb; good Ohio lambs at $4.80. One car of Canadian lambs weighed up, but no price fixed. Nominal quotations $4.65@$5. Dressed mutton slow and steady at 4½@6½c; choice heavy carcasses, 7c; dressed lambs firm at 7@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 32 cars, or 3,416 head, and all for slaughterers, with the exception of 3 head. Feeling firm, and sellers quote $3.60@$4.10 for ordinary heavy to good light hogs, $4.15@$4.30 for pigs, and fancy light pigs sold at $4.50. Country-dressed firm at 4@6½c per lb for heavy to light weights.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices: R. R. Westover, Aurelius; E. G. Weaver, Dahl; G. Watkins, Steuben Valley.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

LARGE SALES OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

Fine Prices Obtained—Great Interest Among Buyers—Keen Bidding—Private Sales and Other Auction Transactions.

A number of desirable properties were sold yesterday in the real estate auction rooms, and the competition among the bidders was keen and exciting. Both salesrooms were crowded with real estate dealers, and agents, investors, and speculators.

The salesroom at 111 Broadway was especially crowded, as two important sales were scheduled for the same hour, while a number of smaller properties were to be sold in foreclosure. The advertised sales by Mr. Peter F. Meyer and Mr. William Kennelly had drawn large numbers around their respective stands, and these, together with the buyers attending the lesser sales, packed the room with an expectant and excited crowd.

Several women were in the room when the sales opened, but left after a few moments. They did not take part in the bidding.

The sale by Mr. William Kennelly of the remainder of the estate of George Chesterman, under order of the Supreme Court, attracted most attention on the part of the buyers. The property was sold for partition. It comprised lots in different parts of the city, from Nassau Street up to One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. The terms of sale on all the lots were very easy; 30 per cent. to be paid down, and 70 per cent. to remain from one to five years, at option of buyer, at 5 per cent. per annum, and mortgages on cercain lots to be paid at any time, upon thirty days' notice to the trustee. Each parcel was sold in bulk.

The first parcel offered was at the corner of Sixth Avenue and West Tenth Street, and comprised 133, 135, 137, and 139 Sixth Avenue, and 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, and 111 West Tenth Street. Each lot has on it a three-story brick building, and in the rear of 101 and 103 West Tenth Street were one-story frame buildings. The property lies between the Milligan place, on Sixth Avenue, and the Patchen place, on West Tenth Street. Its dimensions were 70.1½ feet on Sixth Avenue, 114.2 feet on West Tenth Street, 162.0¾ feet rear line, and 133.6 feet at the deepest part, and tapering to nothing on Sixth Avenue, and to 14.8 feet at the Patchen place, on West Tenth Street. There is a mortgage of $10,000, which may be paid off at any time on thirty days' notice to the trustee.

The bidding opened at $75,000. It ran up sharply and rapidly to $80,000, $90,000, and $100,000; and then slowly the bidders increasing their offers, by $500 at a time, up to $115,000, and was knocked off to Mr. Jacob A. R. Dunning, real-estate dealer, 51 Liberty Street.

This property now rents for $9,107 a year.

A parcel on East Ninth and Stuyvesant Streets, consisting of lots 205 and 207 East Ninth Street, 70 feet from Third Avenue, 34.11 on Ninth Street and 15.3 on Stuyvesant Street, running back in a right-angle triangle, 81.5 on one side and 87.2 on the other. The buildings are two four-story and one one-story brick and one one-story frame houses. Bidding started at $20,000, and ran up rapidly. The property was sold to M. S. Rewenhaus for $30,500.

The next parcel offered was 80 Nassau Street, one of the few pieces of property in this part of the street that have been sold in some time. The lot fronts 35.1 on Nassau Street and runs back 102 and 101.10 by 34.9½ in the rear. There is a five-story brick building on Nassau Street and a four-story brick building in the rear. A number of large operators monopolized the bidding, which was very keen and rapid. It opened at $100,000, and went up by $10,000 and $5,000 increases until it reached $150,000, when it got down to $1,000 at a time. The property was sold to Messrs. Flake & Dowling of the New-York Realty Company for $160,000. The property now rents for $8,800.

No. 135 West Fourteenth Street, 25 front-age on West Fourteenth Street, and running back 103 feet, with one three-and-a-half-story brownstone-front building, was sold to Messrs. Ralli & Samuels of 45 Pine Street. Bidding opened at $25,000, and the price realized was $30,000.

No. 151 West Fourteenth Street, 25 feet on the street by 103.3, with four-story brick building on the street, was sold to Mr. C. Bodine for $28,200.

The northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and West Ninth Street, being 114 and 116 Sixth Avenue and 71 and 73 West Ninth Street, with two three-story, one three-and-a-half-story, one two-story and attic, and two one-story brick buildings, 40.4¼ on the avenue by 93 on the street, was bought by Mr. K. C. Kelly for $77,500.

The property rents for $5,500.

Nos. 135 and 136½ West Fifteenth Street, 25 by 86, two four-story brick buildings, were sold together to Mr. C. Bodine for $20,400.

Park Avenue, west side, 50.5½ from East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, vacant lot, 100.11 on the avenue by 90, was sold to Mr. Jacob A. R. Dunning for $24,200.

No. 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 120 feet on the street, running back on the west line 100.11 by 201.10 on the east line, the rear forming a parallelogram 100.11 by 40, and extending through to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; with coal yard, two-story and attic frame house, open shed, and one-story brick stable, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; was bought by Mr. J. Romaine Brown for $54,000. Property rents for $1,200.

No. 29 Third Avenue and Nos. 2 to 14 Stuyvesant Street, comprising the southeast corner; two two-story and attic, one two-story, and one one-story brick, and one two-story and attic, one ten-story and one one-story frame buildings; 30.7½ on the avenue, 158.7 on the street; and running back 73.11½ from the avenue and in an irregular line to East Ninth Street; was bought by Mr. Jacob A. R. Dunning for $120,000. The property rents for $8,350. The bidding was very exciting over this parcel.

Northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Bathgate Avenue, vacant lot, 100 by 94.60 by 99.98 by 96.60, was bought by the same buyer for $6,000.

A small vacant lot, 20.14 by 100, by 18.14, on Bathgate Avenue, 100 feet from One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, was sold to Mr. W. J. Edwards for $2,500.

Another lot, on the same block, fronting on Bathgate Avenue, was withdrawn from sale, owing to the small price realized on the first piece.

The entire sale amounted to $668,300. Mr. Jacob A. R. Dunning bought four parcels, amounting to $265,200.

Mr. William Kennelly said that the prices brought were very fair, and represented about what would be considered the market value. Other dealers and buyers and investors present declared that the sale was a great success, and the prices obtained were remarkably good.

The properties advertised for sale by Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. were withdrawn from sale, and it was announced that they will be sold by private contract at their office, at 111 Broadway.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, by order of the executor, Mrs. Martha M. Davies, at $63,500, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 32 West Thirty-first Street, 25 by 98.9. He also sold, under foreclosure, to William H. Barnes, plaintiff, at $80,000, the two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 2,061 and 2,033 Eighth Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

Mr. S. De Walters sold, under foreclosure, to Alfred Lyons, at $11,000, the four-story brick building 808 East Fifth Street, 24 by 96.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Henry D. Noyes, plaintiff, at $25,358, the four-story brick dwelling 486 West End Avenue, 20 by 100. He also sold, under foreclosure, to Fannie Scherdeberg, plaintiff, at $14,070, the one and two story frame buildings 622 and 624 West Forty-eighth Street, 50 by 100.5. He also sold, under foreclosure, to F. W. Dyckman, at $12,500, the two-story stone-front dwelling, Lafayette Avenue, north side, between Fails and Bryant Streets, 200 by 200.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Robert B. Snowden, at $6,100, the plot on Tenth Avenue, east side, 72 feet north of land of Charles Chesebrough, 36 by 150.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, to Frank B. Strauss, at $23,000, the four-story brick dwelling 197 Lenox Avenue, 20 by 85.

At 50 Liberty Street, Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold to John Long, at $15,000, the five-story brownstone flat 34 Sutton Place, 29 by 80.

At 50 Liberty Street, Mr. George R. Read sold, by order of the executor, to Helen M. Wood, at $60,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 4 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Mr. George R. Read has sold for Anna G. Dubois and Bertha G. Brooks, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr., at $210,000, the five-story business building 23 Park Row, 27.10 by 158.10. Mr. Peabody is supposed to represent William Waldorf Astor, who owns the two parcels adjoining on the east.

Messrs. William A. White & Sons have sold, to Louis M. Jones, the southeast corner of Elm and Duane Streets. Mr. Jones recently purchased at auction 54 and 56 Duane Street.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Thomas R. Harris the four-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling 44 East Seventy-third Street on private terms.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Mrs. Sarah C. W. Irving, at $22,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 110 East Thirty-first Street, 19 by 98.9.

The sales at auction, set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel W. Patterson, referee, 165 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,625.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Eleventh Avenue, north side, Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward, 50 by 110. Due on judgment, $706.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 162, 166, 168, and 170 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 581 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each about 17.2 by 96, four three-story brick dwellings, with stone fronts. Due on judgment on each, $7,103.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 3,649 Third Avenue, west side, 526 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 104.6, one-story frame building in rear. Due on judgment, $2,150.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, A. H. Haggerty, referee, Boone Avenue, southwest corner of Charlotte Place, 50 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,340.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 70 Perry Street, south side, 160 feet west of West Fourth Street, 20 by 94.10, four-story dwelling; also, 459 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.8, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 422 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; also, 154 Perry Street, south side, 80 feet west of Washington Street, 20 by 78, three-story brick tenement, with two-story brick stable in rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, administrator's sale, 236 West Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 101.3¼ feet west of Broadway, by 100.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 30 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 92 feet west of Madison Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, four lots on West One Hundred and Forty-fourth and West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 99.11; also, five lots southwest corner Boulevard and West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, each 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for four three-story brick dwellings, by Isabella N. Leo, 584 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $36,000.

Lincoln Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for a one-story brick workshop, by Patrick Turley of 67 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; cost, $600.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, by George W. Flagg of 984 Intervale Avenue, owner; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 19 feet east of Kelly Street, for a one-story frame workshop, by William Aitken of 1,104 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $200.

No. 130 Lexington Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick store and studios, by Dr. John R. Conway of 137 East Twenty-first Street, owner; cost, $2,200.

No. 102 West Third Street, alterations to a three-story brick stable and express office, by Mrs. Sophia Poundt of 139½ Washington Square South, owner; cost, $2,000.

No. 327 Grand Street, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling, by Francis Vali of City Island, owner; cost, $200.

No. 647 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by James Hynes, owner; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

2D AV, 2121; John J. Quigley to Harriet A. Quigley $1

99TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of West End Av, 22x100.11; George W. Eggers and wife to Thomas J. McGuire 100

118TH ST, 254 West; Harry Simon to Harriet A. Hartmann 1

98TH ST, n s, 84.2 e of Amsterdam Av, 52.7 ft to centre of Bloomingdale Road x145x29.10x143; Mary E. Garrett to Abraham Krone 10

102D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Murphy, Jr., and wife to Benjamin Schneider 1

118TH ST, 248 West; Herman von Keller and wife to Jessie L. von Keller 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 137th St, 25 x81.6; Thomas F. Somers to Lizzie M. Somers 1

AVENUE C, e s, 125 ft s w of Cliff St, 25x169.6; Abby J. Jackson to John A. Kaiser and wife 3,800

RAILROAD ST e s, Lots 31 to 32, map of Central Morrisania, 100x150; Eugene Bertin and wife to Alfred F. Bertin, 1-6 part 3,667

SAME PROPERTY; same to Eugene and Therese Bertin, 1-6 part 3,667

147TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Thomas J. McGuire and wife to George W. Eggers 1

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 225 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Edward C. McBrien and wife to William R. Kenzel 1

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 225 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; William R. Kenzer and wife to Edward C. McBrien 1

VALENTINE AV, n s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Eliza D. Dye to William J. Kavanagh 1

WALKER ST, 106; Joseph H. Gray, as trustee, to John G. Norris 1

BROADWAY, 165 and 167; Mary M. Ward to Eugene A. Hoffman 10

WORTH ST, 53; W. Emlen Roosevelt, as executor, to Hermann H. F. Vocke and wife 48,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of Jay St, 25x80; Charles H. Nash and others to Solomon Miller 1

FORT ST, 20x72.6; The William P. Howell Company to Cornelius Costello 22,000

BROOME ST, 44½; James L. Cornell and wife to Juliet H. Brown 8,500

MINETTA LANE, n e s, 80 ft s e of 6th Av, 21.5x irregular, ½ part; Clarence W. Gaylor and wife to Esther Goldman 1

CROSBY ST, 127; Jarvis B. Smith to William B. Davis 34,000

BROADWAY, n e s, 93.8 ft n of West 4th St, 49x irregular, John T. Williams and wife to Mary M. Ward 25,000

32D ST, 334 East; Margaret Monahan to Mary Meehan 1

9TH AV, n e s, 20.4 ft n of 21st St, 24.8x60; also n e s of 21st St, 60 ft s e of 9th Av, 17.6x74; James Hendry to Elizabeth Hendry 1

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 61st St, 100.6x100; Charles O. Seymour to Carl Thieman 1

57TH ST, 453 West; Edward T. Donnelly, referee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 10,500

5TH AV, 988; Adolf Kerbs to William A. Crowe 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 67.7 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x75; Edward V. Loew and wife to Edward V. Loew, Jr. 1

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, n w corner of 122d St, 100.11x150; John B. Simpson and wife to Adolf Kerbs 1

114TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; John Monk and wife to Simon Wilkins 1

OLD KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 48 ft n of 160th St, —x76.8 ft to Old Lane x 6.6x—; William M. Kingsland, as executor and trustee, and others, &c., to William W. Strause 500

151ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of Morris Av, 50x118.7x50x118.5; Thomas Smith and wife to George Stolz 1

154TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; George Stolz and wife to Thomas Smith, exchange property, and. 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 118th St, 20x65; Margaret Mullaney to Nora M. Cusack, ¼ part 4,333

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 80x100; Julia Clowes to Norris A. Clowes 1

LOTS 5 to 13, on Main Av, and Lots 1 and 2 on Laurence St, all in Block 83, map of Pelham Park; William H. Glover to Alice L. Mayer 5,500

NORTH OAK DRIVE, Lot 70 of amended map of Bronxwood Park; William H. Glover to Allen G. Macdonnell 1,200

147TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Mary Gavin and others to Theresa Cochian 1

147TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Thomas Gavin and others to Elizabeth Hennessy 1

DECATUR AV, w s, 349 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; Peter J. Kelly to John V. Kelly 1

MULFORD AV, n w corner of Alice St, 24th Ward, 25x100; Anton Landgrebe to John Hanlon 400

ARTHUR ST, s s, and e of line Lot 1,019, map of Laconia Park, 52.8x100.2 to Briggs Av, x52.8; Nathan Edison and wife to Emma Neumann 1

Recorded Leases.

BLAUVELT, John M., to Edward Foerste; 998 Tremont Av, 3 years $660, 780

CAMPBELL, Thomas P., to Adolph Richter; 239 Pearl St, 5 years 2,300, 2,500

SAME, to Daniel W. Wittpenn; 239 Pearl St, 5 years from May 1, 1897 2,400

GUIDA, Alfonso, to Gerardo Marino; 77 Mulberry St, life 924

HARNISCHFEGAR, Ignatz, to Sigmund Spitzer; 425 East 95th St, 2 years, &c.. 216

PAIGE, David S., to Michael F. McComb; 349 to 353 Spring St, and 301 West St, 8 1-6 years 6,000, 6,500

PRATZMANN, Matilda, to Adolf Charwat; s w corner of Avenue A and 74th St, 3 years 780

SILBERSTEIN, D., to James Lynch; 241 Bleecker St, 3 years 900

THE MANHATTAN ISLAND REAL Estate Company to Julius Meyer; 6 East 14th St, 5 years 7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BUCKHOUT, Abram T., to John H. Myers, Jr.; e s of Anthony Av, 184 ft n of 176th St, 3 years $2,500

BREVOORT, Henry W., to Lydia S. R. Dowsett; w s of Broadway, 139.11 ft s of Morris St, 1 year 10,000

COSTELLO, Cornelius, to John A. Lewis and others, trustees of Benjamin B. Sherman; 205 Front St, 3 years 13,000

SAME to the William P. Howell Company; 205 Front St, demand 9,000

CHANLER, Winthrop A., and wife to Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York; n s of 2d St, 39.8 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 5,000

CORN, Henry, and Peretz Rosenberg and wives to Julius Loewenthal; 424 Broome St, 6 months 67,500

CORDLER, Theodore A., and wife to William Hall's Sons; n w corner of Madison Av and 118th St, 1 year 30,000

CROWE, William A., to Adolf Kerbs; 988 5th Av, 10 years 85,000

COGHLAN, Theresa, to the Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 147th St, 250 ft e of Southern Boulevard, installments 3,000

FREY, Augustus, and wife to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 5th St, Lot 1,004, map of Village of Wakefield, installments 3,000

GAMES, Robert, and wife to Harry Overington; Lot 132, map of partition sale of the Lott G. Hunt estate, 3 years 1,000

HARTWELL, Caroline, to the Pepperell Company; w s of West End Av, 100.5 ft s of 71st St, demand 10,500

KNIGHT, Hannah, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; n s of 120th St, 125 ft w of Mount Morris Av, demand 4,000

KOPPEL, Louise, to Margaret Inglis; s s of 58th St, 144 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 13,000

KELLER, Emma J., to William E. Eldred; 117 Walker St, installments 2,268

KAISER, John A., and wife to Mary Miller; s e s of Avenue C, 125 ft s w of Cliff St, 3 years 2,200

LANGENZEN, Fannie, to Solomon Heyman; n w corner of 1st Av and 118th St, also n s of 118th St, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 2,500

LOGAN, Edgar, and wife to Gilbert A. Robinson Home, a corporation; n s of 144th St, 84 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 9,500

LYKE, John, and wife to Carrie E. B. Tritt; s s of 60th St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 1,500

McLAUGHLIN, John, and wife to Harold Brown; n s of 93d St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years (two mortgages) 26,000

McNEILL, Catharine, to Sadie B. Clocke; Lot 21, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 months 200

McNULTY, Margaret, to Elizabeth Cummings; s s of Southern Westchester Turnpike, adjoining land of L. Hefter, 2½ years 100

METZ, Hugo L. M., and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York; s s of 21st St, 281.10 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 50,000

NORRIS, John G., and wife to Robert W. Stuart; 105 Walker St, 1 year 35,000

NEWMAN, Thomas L., and wife to Abijah J. Purdy; s s of 13th St, Lot 334, map of Unionport, 3 years 2,200

OTT, Andrew J., to Edmund P. Holbrook and others, executors, &c., of Isaac E. Holbrook; 71 Thompson St, 3 years 20,000

ROSSI, Katharina and Louis, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; n s of 106th St, 25 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years 30,000

RANIERI, Peter, and wife to Mary J. Haviland; s s of Penfold Av, 154 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 1,700

STAPLETON, William, and wife to Abbie E. Wille; n s of 6th St, 123 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years 900

SCHIEDEBERG, Herman, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n e corner of Lenox Av and 137th St, 1 year 34,000

STOLZ, George, and wife to Richard Webber; w s of 3d Av, 59 ft n of 170th St, demand 11,000

SMITH, Thomas, to George Stolz; s s of 154th St, 276 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 years 1,400

SCHERNEY, Bertha, to Maria Graff; n e corner of College Av and 144th St, 3 years 750

THIEMANN, Carl, to Sarah M. Post; n e corner of Columbus Av and 61st St, 1 year 11,500

THE NEW-YORK MAGDALEN BENEVolent Society to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; centre line of 139th St, now closed, and high-water mark of Hudson River, 3 years 35,000

WREN, Christiana, to Peter McKay; n s of 166th St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, collateral 1,175

VOCKE, Hermann H. F., and wife to George A, Muller and another; 33 Worth St, 3 years 25,000

VINCENT, John, and wife to Margaret Baldwin; n s of 62d St, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years 4,500

WARD, Mary M., to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and William W. V. Hoffman; w s of Broadway, 93.8 ft n of West 4th St, 3 years 17,500

SAME to Eugene A. Hoffman; w s of Broadway, 93.8 ft n of West 4th St, 3 years 25,000

WILKINS, Simon, to John Monks; n s of 114th St, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.. 12,750

WINTON, Herman T., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 27th St, 142 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Tony, to Paul G. Decker